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VOL. VII NO. 268 MONDAY, AUGUST 23 1982 BHUL QADA 4, 1403 A.H. SIXTEEN PAGES

TODAY IN arab news

Chinese group expected
 Several trade missions from the Republic of China will arrive next week in the Kingdom to discuss increasing business ties. They also plan to make arrangements for an exhibition which will take place this November or December. — Page 2

Lebanon reconstruction
 Lebanon's top economic planners say \$12 billion would be needed to help the country in postwar reconstruction if the present peace efforts proved successful. — Page 4

U.S. favors parleys
 A U.S. expert on Latin America emphasizes negotiation instead of confrontation and says "the potential cornerstones of peace" exist in Central America. — Page 5

Ambrosiano affair
 Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, was quoted as saying letters of patronage from the Vatican Bank to the late president of the collapsed Banco Ambrosiano did not necessarily imply full-scale guarantees. — Page 10

IMF outlines plan
 Industrial countries should place more emphasis on cutting budget deficits in order to reduce interest rates and speed global economic recovery, the International Monetary Fund says. — Page 11

McEnroe, Connors crash
 The top two seeds in the ATP Championships, Americans John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, crashed out of the tournament when they went down to Steve Denton and Ivan Lendl respectively. — Page 12

S. Africans killed
 South Africa orders an investigation into Zimbabwe's report that three South African soldiers were killed in a clash with a Zimbabwean Army unit. Diplomats inspect the bodies in Harare. — Page 16

Delegates demand concerted OIC steps

NIAMEY, Aug. 22 (Agencies) — Delegates who arrived here for the 13th Islamic Conference foreign ministers' meeting Sunday in the Niger capital stressed the need for concerted action against threats to the security of the Islamic world.

"This conference is taking place at a very critical time for the Muslim world," a Palestine Liberation Organization representative said. "We hope it will result in positive results at a moment when we are all victims of barbaric acts by the United States and Israel, its right hand," he said, adding that the conference must find a solution to the problem of Lebanon.

The Niger newspaper *Le Sahel* noted in an editorial that the Muslim world should react unitedly against the "savage and criminal acts" of the Israeli offensive in Lebanon. As delegations from Asia, the Middle East and African countries arrived here, the Libyan delegation made an abrupt exit. Delegation leader Muftah Zawam said they were subjected to "body searches and detailed examination of their luggage and were detained by police for five hours."

Niger sources at the meeting said they were not surprised at the move. They noted that tight security measures must be observed at any international conference, and that the Libyans were the only delegates to take offense. The Organization of Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti said the Libyans' decision to leave was a "bilateral affair" concerning Niger and Libya. "Our organization regrets the absence of any member state, whichever it might be. We deplore this incident which is foreign to the Islamic Conference," he said.

The conference will discuss the Palestinian problem, the Iraq-Iranian conflict and the situation in Afghanistan as priority issues.

Commandos arrive in Jordan, Iraq

AMMAN, Aug. 22 (Agencies) — A group of 292 Palestinian fighters evacuated Saturday from Beirut arrived at a military air base near the Jordanian capital Sunday from Cyprus, it was reported.

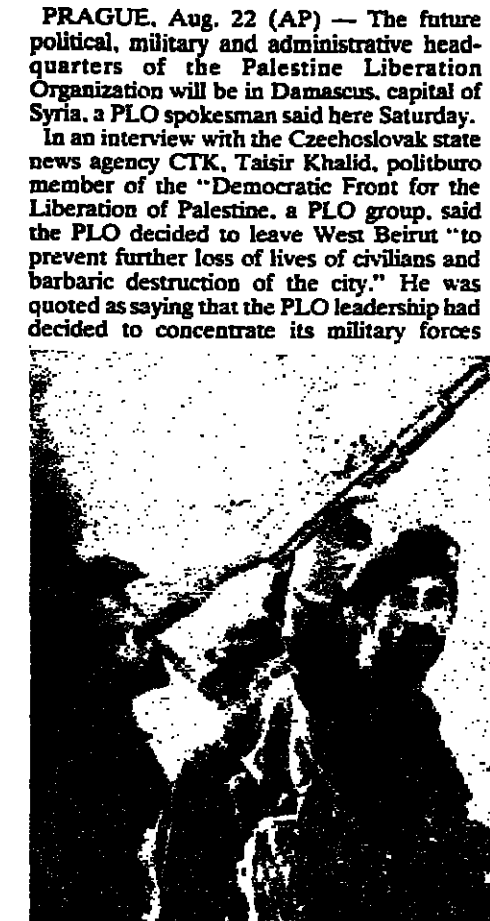
The Palestinians were welcomed by King Hussein of Jordan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Army, Zeid Ben Shaker, and the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Amman, Abdul Razak El Yehyah. They had been flown in from Larnaca on board two planes from the Lebanese airlines MEA.

Another 135 Palestinian fighters from the Lebanese capital arrived in Baghdad earlier Sunday after transiting through Cyprus, it was reported. All were members of the pro-Iraqi Arab Liberation Front. They were met at Baghdad airport by Naim Haddad, a member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, members of the Arab Liberation Front, and a number of Palestinians.

Earlier at Larnaca, Farouk Kaddoumi, foreign affairs spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said goodbye to the 400 commandos, praising them as "freedom fighters" who had not left Beirut in defeat.

Kaddoumi said the dispersal of the PLO army was not the end of the fight for a Palestinian homeland. "This is the beginning of armed struggle," he said. "Our fighters will continue to fight on all levels to gain a homeland." The departure of the 400 — about 140 for Iraq and the rest for Jordan — was delayed while Kaddoumi flew to Larnaca from Paris, according to the pilot of one of the Middle East Airlines planes taking them to their new exile homes.

Struggle to go on PLO to base office in Syria



HEADING FOR NEW HOME: Palestinian commandos evacuated from Lebanon are raising rifles and making the V-sign at Larnaca port Sunday from where they flew to Iraq and Jordan.

PRAGUE, Aug. 22 (AP) — The future political, military and administrative headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization will be in Damascus, capital of Syria, a PLO spokesman said here Saturday.

In an interview with the Czechoslovak state news agency CTK, Taisir Khalid, politburo member of the "Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine," a PLO group, said the PLO decided to leave West Beirut "to prevent further loss of lives of civilians and barbaric destruction of the city." He was quoted as saying that the PLO leadership had decided to concentrate its military forces mainly in those Arab countries bordering on Israel, "thus foiling the U.S.-Israeli plan to disperse the Palestinian fighters."

The United States and Israel, Khalid alleged, exert pressure also on Syria, seeking to make it join the Camp David accords and withdraw its support for the PLO, and are trying to persuade other Arab countries to sign "capitulatory agreements" with Israel. However, he said, "no matter how hard the U.S. and Israel try to destroy the alliance between the PLO and progressive Arab countries and between the PLO and the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, they will fail," CTK reported.

Meanwhile, the main PLO group, the Fateh, was reported to have decided to "distribute its leaders" in Arab countries rather than base in one specific capital. The decision by Fateh's leadership provides for Arafat and executive committee members to divide themselves in areas where evacuated Palestinian commandos and cadets will be relocated.

Salah Khalaf, the number two man in Fateh and the PLO, said in a Beirut speech on the eve of the evacuation, distributed by the Palestinian news agency, Wafa, that the PLO headquarters would be in Syria and that "the PLO stand was firm on rejecting U.N. (Security Council) resolution 242" of November 1967.

Presidential poll today

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (AFP) — The relations between Christian and Muslim deputies worsened Sunday, the day before parliament was scheduled to convene to elect a successor to President Elias Sarkis whose term expires next month.

Muslim and nationalist forces hostile to the sole candidate Beshir Gemayel, have accused Gemayel and his Christian militia of cutting telephone lines between East and West Beirut to prevent Muslim deputies from consulting one another.

Muslim leaders also claim some deputies have received threats to show up for Monday's voting session which appears in danger for lack of a quorum.

Yamani lauds PLO role

TAIF, Aug. 22 (SPA) — The departure of the Palestinian commandos from Beirut is the beginning of the road back to Palestine, Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said here Sunday.

"The commandos who are leaving Beirut," he said "are heroes who have stood fast and resisted the enemy with courage and strength which have won the admiration of the world, friends and foes. He said that those who bet on the destruction of the Palestinian cause

and those who believed that Israel and its supporters would break the Palestinian resistance have been proved wrong." The Palestinians have fought bravely and confounded the enemies and those who had expected to see their end," he said.

Dr. Yamani said that King Fahd and the Saudi Arabian government will continue to support the Palestinian struggle and carry out their responsibilities to the Palestinians until they return to their homeland.

Weinberger blasts blockade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Agencies) — U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said Sunday Israel had no right to block the withdrawal of Palestinian commandos from Beirut under the evacuation plan negotiated by U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

But he described a dispute over whether the Palestinian fighters had breached the agreement by loading jeeps on a ship taking them to Cyprus as a slight hitch. Two Israeli missile boats were blocking the entrance to Beirut harbor, Israeli Army radio said.

"Under the agreement, there is no basic right for the Israelis to block the departing ships...the port is supposed to be under the control of the French," Weinberger said in a television interview. "Twenty jeeps seem to be the major part of the dispute...It's a lawyers' dispute," he said.

Weinberger suggested the ship, carrying about 1,000 PLO fighters, should sail and the dispute should be settled when it reached Tunis. He said hoped disagreement of this kind could be settled without any major impact on the timetable for evacuation of an estimated 7,000 PLO commandos from the Lebanese capital.

Weinberger said the agreement, which ended the 10-week Israeli siege of West Beirut, should not be affected by the dispute over 20 jeeps. "I can envisage this kind of dispute being raised by every single item and those who believed that Israel and its supporters would break the Palestinian resistance have been proved wrong." The Palestinians have fought bravely and confounded the enemies and those who had expected to see their end," he said.

Dr. Yamani said that King Fahd and the Saudi Arabian government will continue to support the Palestinian struggle and carry out their responsibilities to the Palestinians until they return to their homeland.

Israel wins battle, loses war

LONDON, Aug. 22 — Almost before the dust and smoke had begun to settle over the devastated city of Beirut, leaders of the Jewish diaspora around the world were already beginning to count the long-term costs of Menahem Begin's insane, unprovoked assault on neutral Lebanon.

Although it has somehow been conventionally ignored throughout the 11-week merciless onslaught by the Israeli forces, the tragic irony is that none of all Middle East states, Lebanon has never at any time officially declared war against Israel.

Maybe partly because of this, what has been of intensely growing concern to even the most diehard of Israel's Zionist supporters abroad, has been the totally unexpected scale and ferocity of worldwide opposition to what they had naturally accepted as a justified, legitimate, defensive "Operation for Peace in Galilee."

Only now not even they can any longer avoid one unpalatable hard fact. That is whatever may have happened to Jews in the past, it has been convincingly demonstrated that their own leaders are every bit as willing to commit just as great atrocities against the weak, innocent and defenseless as were perpetrated against their own kind by Hitler's Germany.

If this discovery has come as a somewhat belated surprise to a reasonable percentage of the Western diaspora, who before had chosen to turn a blind eye to the ruthless military repression of the Palestinian communities on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, to the overwhelming majority of Gentiles in their host countries it has been an unerving revelation.

The plain truth of the matter is that for 35 years the usurpers of the Palestinian lands that is now Israel were able to play on the completely mis-informed sympathies of liberal opinion in the wealthy industrialized nations, representing themselves as a beleaguered, peace-loving people encircled by barbarous aliens. In a single stroke, Menahem Begin and Ariel Sharon have made clear to all, who are the barbarians.

There can be no doubt that in the West in particular this has had a traumatic impact. Throughout Europe and North America as the weeks went by, a swelling tide of public opposition to the carnage being wrought by Israeli forces against the civilian population in Lebanon reached unprecedented proportions for a conflict in which their countries were not directly involved.

It has been this sharp and dramatic shift away from previous position of general support for Israel that has caused grave mis-

(Continued on page 2)

Paris fears anti-U.S. attacks

PARIS, Aug. 22 (R) — France's newly appointed anti-terrorist chiefs are facing their first real test after a bomb blast Saturday indicated the possible resurgence of anti-American attacks in the French capital.

Police believe that the bomb which killed one disposal expert and maimed another may have been aimed at the commercial counselor to the U.S. Embassy. The bomb exploded outside the diplomat's home and near the flats of other American families.

One theory is that the device was attached to the car of the counselor, Roderick Grant, and may have been dislodged as he drove

away shortly before the explosion. If Americans were the target of Saturday's attack, it would add a new element to the anti-terrorist drive in France. Operations had already been tightened up last week.

Police are reluctant to give information about the progress of their investigations into Saturday's attack. But a spokesman said they were taking seriously a call in the name of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary factions which claimed responsibility. The same Lebanese group said it was behind the Paris killing of U.S. Military Attache Charles Ray last January.

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8 Iranians die in artillery duels

NICOSIA, Aug. 22 (AP) — Eight Iranian combatants were killed in artillery duels in the northern sector of the 500-kilometer Iran-Iraq warfront, the Iraqi high command reported Saturday.

In its communique No. 877, the command said scores of Iranian soldiers also were wounded the daylong distant exchange of gunfire. It said that one ammunition dump on the Iranian side of the southern Iraqi Basra sector was blown up.

The communique added that the Iranians shelled residential areas in the border town of Zubatayeh, 110 kilometers southeast of Baghdad, causing some damage. There has been no report of serious fighting in the Basra sector that abuts on the Gulf and the Shatt El-Arab Water estuary, flashpoint of the 23-month-old war.

Instead, the Iraqi communique indicated the Iranians have been shifting emphasis to northern regions adjacent to Iraq's Kirkuk oilfields. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and his top military lieutenants last week warned that Iran was expected to launch fresh incursions into northern Iraqi areas. The Iraqis, presumably bent on countering the Iranian military menace in the north, bombed Iran's oil installations on the Kharg Island Aug. 18.

The Baghdad government meanwhile issued a warning to international shipping companies to keep their freighters and oil tankers away from Kharg and northern Gulf waters, declaring the region an "exclusion zone."

An Iraqi government spokesman said at the time that the exclusion zone was defined with a view to averting a recurrence of the attacks on two vessels — 9,074-ton Greek freighter *Litton* and 9,897-ton South Korean ship *Sambow Banner* — Aug. 9.

The Iraqis said they shelled the two vessels by mistake, and a spokesman claimed then that Iraqi gunners thought the ships were "Iranian naval targets."

The exclusion zone has not been defined in precise geographic terms. But the Nicosia-based *Middle East Economic Survey* said the zone covers several thousand square miles of the northern part of the Gulf, starting approximately 30 nautical miles due east of the port Kuwait and running south down the center of the Gulf.

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Exhibition, trade boost planned

Two ROC trade teams expected next week

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Aug. 22 — In order to increase the trade between the Republic of China and Saudi Arabia, the China External Trade Development Council (CETDC) is organizing two high level trade missions to the Kingdom next week, and plans a big trade exhibition November-December this year.

The first 21-member Food Packers Trade Group, headed by Huang Chih Ying, sponsored by the government and organized by CETDC will arrive here on Aug. 26 and will stay until Aug. 31. Thereafter, it will visit Riyadh for three days and go to Dammam.

"At present our food exports to this country are comparatively very small, so the delegation is coming on an export promotional tour of the Kingdom," said Muti'ullah J.L. Mai, economic counselor at the ROC Embassy here.

He told Arab News, the members of the mission will bring with them samples of canned vegetables, foods, seafoods, juices, frozen vegetables and fruits, freeze-dried fruits, candies and biscuits, instant noodles, fresh

Hamad commends Kingdom's goals

RIYADH, Aug. 22 (SPA) — Qatari Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani commended the Saudi Arabian armed forces plans to "develop its capabilities and skills to absorb the most sophisticated military technology."

In an interview with *Al-Yom*, Sheikh Hamad described the graduation of U.S. F-15's trainees who received training and studies in the Kingdom as "one of the marvelous achievements of the Saudi Arabian armed forces under Prince Sultan's care and guidance."

"He said his recent visit to Saudi Arabia reflected the existing close relations between the two countries."

Sheikh Hamad wished the armed forces progress and success and described it as a "part of the Arab Gulf force."

ginger and garlic, and condiments. These leading reputable manufacturers and suppliers of foodstuff will hold business discussions with local importers and explore the market potential for their products.

Another 35-member trade mission dealing in major export items will arrive here Aug. 29 and will stay until Sept. 4. CETDC will organize a trade exhibition at Hyatt Regency Hotel in Jeddah from Nov. 21-27 and at Gulf Meridian Hotel in Al Khobar on Dec. 7-13, where 93 manufacturers will participate and will display all types of export items including machinery, said Mai.

Trade between the two countries has been growing constantly during the last three years due to close relations, but the Republic of China is planning to boost its exports to the Kingdom to reduce the widening trade gap. ROC imports nearly 40 percent of its oil requirements from Saudi Arabia. Its total import from Saudi Arabia in 1979 was SR3,287 million, it jumped to SR5,961 million in 1980 and increased further at SR6,435 million last year.

ROC's exports to this country mainly consist of textiles, garments and sugar. The total exports of all items during 1979 was SR1,990 million, it gradually increased to SR2,238 million in 1980 and to SR2,677 million last year.

Mai said Saudi Arabia is the fifth largest importer of goods from the Republic of China, next only to the United States, Japan, Hong Kong and West Germany. It is the fourth largest supplier of the goods to the Republic of China next only to Japan, the United States and Kuwait.

"Our imports from Saudi Arabia were last year were up 26.7 percent over 1980," Mai added.

The Republic of China's exports of processed agricultural products to all countries registered a 50 percent increase in the last three years. It was \$819.6 million in 1979, moved up to \$1.1 billion in 1980 and further up at \$1.22 billion last year. Mai said total food stuff exports by the Republic of China in 1980 included fishery products \$306.11 million; Sugar \$228.25 million; canned foods \$281.9 million; Rice \$60 million; Tea \$28.54 million and bananas \$25.59 million.

Bilateral relations discussed

TAIF, Aug. 22 — West German Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein Sunday conferred with Second Deputy Premier of Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan on developing bilateral relations. The meeting was also attended by Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba Al-Khail. Later in the day Lahnstein left the Kingdom.

Lahnstein Saturday night discussed with Aba Al-Khail a number of issues pertaining to bilateral relations and questions on the agenda of the upcoming meeting of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in Toronto in early September.

He also reviewed separately with Industry Undersecretary Dr. Faud Al-Farsi means to enhance industrial cooperation between the two countries and the German companies contribution to industrialization in Saudi Arabia.

Makkah plans new estate for industry

JEDDAH, Aug. 22 — A well known personality, who preferred to remain anonymous, has donated a four square kilometer area in Makkah for establishing an industrial estate, according to *Al-Nadwa* Sunday.

The Higher Planning Committee of Makkah, headed by Governor Prince Majed, is studying the citizen's offer and the municipality has agreed in principle to the idea. The donor also offered to plan the site, located about 10 kilometers away from the Holy Haram, on the Laith Road near the Makkah Ring Road.

Meanwhile, Makkah Municipality's Undersecretary for Technical Affairs Sharaf Al-Abdal told the newspaper that expropriations are underway on the final part of the Ring Road which will pass through the Ruba Atla area upto King Fahd Street.

Saudi revenues record 40-fold rise

TAIF, Aug. 22 (SPA) — King Fahd has expressed appreciation for the Planning Ministry's efforts to ensure the Kingdom's development. The king's remarks came in a cable reply to Planning Minister Hisham Nazer after he submitted a report on the achievements of the First and Second Five Year Development Plans from 1970 to 1980.

According to the report government revenues from oil and other sources increased 40-times by the end of the Second Five-Year Development Plan to SR211 billion from SR5 billion by the end of the First Development Plan. Actual state expenditure also rose 34 times from SR6 billion to SR186 billion during the same period.

Actual development project expenditures rose by an annual rate of 54 percent from SR2 billion in 1970 to SR89 billion in 1980. Actual expenditure on aid and transfer increased by 57 percent per year from SR1.7 billion to SR65 billion. Expenditures on salaries and services realized an annual growth rate of 34 percent from SR2 billion to SR32 billion.

The real Gross Domestic Production (GDP) for the economy in general grew at an annual average rate of 10.7 percent. The Kingdom's real GDP increased almost by three times during the decade from SR17 billion to SR49 billion, the report said.

The average growth rate in petroleum production was 20 percent until 1973 when its value increased from SR9.6 billion to SR20 billion. Thereafter, the average growth rate remained at 2.8 percent. The production

growth of the non-petroleum sector increased at an annual rate of 13.8 percent and its volume rose from SR7.5 billion to SR22 billion.

Per capita income increased from SR2,833 during 1969-70 to SR5,550 in the 1979-80 using 1969-70 prices. Using 1979-80 costs, per capita income became SR43,863, the report said.

Fundamental changes occurred in the components of the non-oil real GDP. construction achieved an average annual growth rate of 26.8 percent doubling its contribution to domestic production, from 9.4 percent to 19.5 percent. Agriculture attained an average growth rate of 5.3 percent, which in turn reduced its participation in the GDP from 13 to 6.5 percent.

Crude oil and natural gas sectors incurred an annual growth rate of 9.1 percent increasing participation from 84.7 to 91.6 percent. The petroleum refining sector made a 3.2 percent annual growth, however, its contribution to the GDP dropped to almost half from 13 percent to only 7.6.

The report stated that the annual average growth of the real Gross Fixed Capital Formation was 23.4 percent and its volume increased by more than six times from SR2.6 billion to SR16.6 billion. The real gross fixed capital's share in the real GDP increased by from 15 to 30 percent, while the petroleum sector realized a growth of 15.6 percent and the non-oil sector increased from 15 to 30 percent. Thus the annual growth rate for the petroleum sector was 15.6 percent, the pri-

vate non-oil sector 22.7 percent and the government non-oil sector 27.3 percent.

Due to the accelerated economic development featured in this period, the share of contributions for machinery and transport in the real gross fixed capital formation increased by almost two times from 24 percent to 45.3 percent. At the same time, the participation of the construction sector decreased from 75.8 to 54.7 percent.

The report referred to the five credit institutions formed during this period to expand the investment base and facilitate loans for the private sector. Funds paid annually to the private sector through these institutions increased from SR516 million to SR19 billion. The total funds disbursed amounted to SR78.8 billion. The report said the Kingdom's annual export growth rate reached 38.7 percent, increasing from SR11 billion to SR363 billion. Imports rose from SR3 billion to more than SR100 billion at an average rate of 37.5 percent.

The value of crude oil exports had an annual increase of 40.3 percent, while refined products rose by 24.3 percent. This share increased from 83.2 percent to 94.5 percent while the refined products' export share dropped from 16.4 to 4.6 percent.

National standard proposals circulated

RIYADH, Aug. 22 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Standards Organization has circulated eight proposals for national standards to government departments and private organizations concerned.

The standard proposals dealt with aluminium conductors, including aluminium magnesium silicon, electrical plugs and specifications for home and public use, sodium high pressure vapor lamps and methods for testing them. Two other proposals concern specifications for fried potatoes and chocolates.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Monday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:36	4:34	4:05	3:50	4:15	4:42
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:23	12:24	11:56	11:42	12:07	12:36
Asr (Afternoon)	3:47	3:53	3:24	3:13	3:38	4:10
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:46	6:50	6:22	6:10	6:34	7:06
Isha (Night)	8:16	8:20	7:52	7:40	8:04	8:36

From page one

givings for the future welfare and security of Jewish communities in many Western countries. As public opinion became daily more horrified at the extent of human suffering caused by the relentless bombardment of Beirut, leaders of world Jewry — supporters as well as opponents of Menachem Begin's government — became increasingly concerned at the possible effects.

"This kind of atmosphere is causing grave anxiety among the Jewish community. We have not been experiencing such open hostility since before the Second World War," Hayim Pinner, secretary-general of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, said in a television interview. "The atmosphere is becoming in some cases very anti-Jewish as well as anti-Israel."

A leading member of the rightwing, pro-Begin Herut movement in Europe, Eric Graus, said that the war in Lebanon had created a climate which was becoming very "unhealthy" for all Jews.

More spectacularly, in Greece sympathies for the Palestinians in Lebanon had provoked a strong wave of anti-Semitism that had created alarm among the country's 5,000-strong Jew-

ish community. Editorials in pro-government papers were asking the question: "We wonder if Hitler was not right after all."

Earlier during the Israeli blitz on Beirut, an opinion poll in Athens showed that one out of every two Greeks expected the country to become involved in the Lebanese crisis.

In Turkey, armed police were out in force to control crowds in Istanbul's main Taksim Square who had gathered with placards calling on the military government to unite with the Arab states in a jihad against Israel.

Even as far away as Australia (a country not usually noted for taking a forceful stand on international issues) the country's prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, issued a three-

page statement condemning Israel's actions and calling on the Israeli government to rethink its whole attitude toward the Palestinian question.

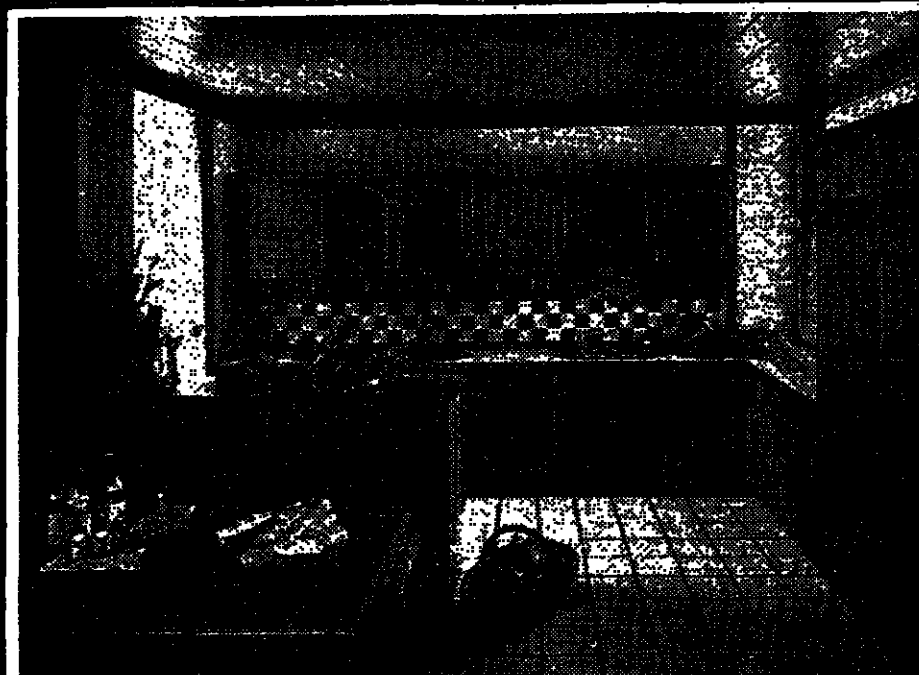
As was to be expected, according to Israeli diplomats the "hysterical outcry" against their country's savage conduct was entirely the creation of a biased news media. Quoting a statement by Menachem Begin the Israeli consul-general in Britain accused the media

in Europe of "magnifying out of all proportion" events in Beirut.

The restaurant attack in Paris, he said, had been the consequence of the French media's "anti-Israel incitement, which is tantamount to anti-Jewish incitement." It was also provoked by what he called "horrendous talk" in comparing Israeli attacks on Beirut to Nazi actions in France. This was a clear allusion to reports of remarks made by President Francois Mitterrand during a visit to Hungary, when he compared the Israeli siege of Beirut with the Nazi massacre of hundreds of men, women and children at the French village of Oradour-Sur-Glane in 1944.

Begin and Sharon may both now be congratulating themselves on successfully driving the PLO out of Lebanon — but at what price? Their country has become a political leper among the commonwealth of nations, no more fit to win respect from others than the Gaderine swine they have shown themselves to be.

Now that the dust has begun to settle in Lebanon, Israel may soon begin to discover that in the end they won a battle but lost a war.



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Madinah prepares detailed pilgrim service, safety plan

MADINAH, Aug. 22 (SPA) — The Madinah Traffic Department has drawn up a comprehensive plan to assure the safety of pilgrims and citizens and provide improved services.

According to Maj. Ibrahim Al-Radadi, Madinah traffic director, traffic stations and patrols have been placed on the highways, especially the Madinah-Jeddah and Madinah-Qassim roads. Sufficient equipment and personnel have been stationed in the centers, in addition to patrol cars.

Several temporary centers have also been set up inside the city and at its entrances. These include the airport intersection center, the Arwa center, the land pilgrims city center and the sea pilgrims city center, in addition to three other centers already existing. Sufficient numbers of patrols have

been allocated to the Yanbu, Yanbu Al-Nakheel and Amluj roads, Maj. Radadi said. Patrols have been reinforced to cover all markets and streets, he added.

Emergency call boxes have been installed in many streets and public places, especially, places where there are no telephones.

These devices, yellow-boxes with buttons which give a signal when pressed will be operated in the coming few days, Radadi said. The boxes have buttons for summoning ambulances, traffic police, police or fire brigade.

Radadi said the statistics department also have been reinforced to be capable of surveying the number of vehicles inside Madinah and on the highways leading to and from the city.



CALL BOXES: Madinah has installed emergency call boxes like this one in Jeddah in many streets and public places. These yellow boxes have buttons to summon ambulances, traffic police, police or the fire brigade.

E. Province post office to open soon

DAMMAM, Aug. 22 (SPA) — The Eastern Province's Postal Department is preparing to move into its new SR250 million headquarters after the recent completion of the complex. The new complex, one of three built by the Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam, comprises two buildings.

Faisal Fadi Al-Faisal, the region's posts director, said Sunday that one building will be allocated to postal messages while the second houses administrative offices for the Eastern Province. In addition, to the administrative offices and various operation rooms, the complex accommodates a mosque, a canteen, lecture hall, a secondary postal institute and a postal training center which has a language laboratory. A parking lot, workshop and a desalination plant are located on the ground floors.

Faisal said that the complex has 8,000 postal boxes and a museum for postal and commemorative Saudi Arabian stamps. An electronic system supervises the postal traffic in the complex, while a selection of modern equipment carries and distributes mail.

The complex has the latest postal technology, Faisal said pointing out that the international distribution hall has 100 sorting machines. The postal director said that the subscribers' box numbers will not change and the move will be announced soon. The administrative department was to begin its functions at the new complex as of Saturday while the other departments start Sept. 3, Faisal added.

Diesel engines leave factory

LONDON, Aug. 22 (LPS) — Two of the five diesel engines which will drive the alternators in a new power station designed to bring electricity to the Samtah area of Saudi Arabia have left the factory prior to delivery.

The station for the Samtah project is due to be commissioned by the Electricity Corporation of Riyadh late next year. It placed the contract worth over £3 million, with Mirtles of Stockport, northwest England, for three 12-cylinder and two six-cylinder diesels.

The 12-cylinder engines are rated at 7350 bhp with an alternator output of 5245kW and the six-cylinder at 3675 bhp with an output of 2611kW when running at 600 rpm.

The engines will be coupled to alternators to provide generating sets at the new station. The alternators are being built by Brush Electrical Machines of Loughborough in the English midlands. Both Mirtles and Brush are members of the Hawker Siddeley group of companies.

Scientific institute holds final ceremonies

RIYADH, Aug. 22 (SPA) — The Shafa Scientific Institute's summer center holds its final ceremony Monday to mark the end of its activities for the current year. Prizes will be given to distinguished participants in the Holy Quran contest and the other cultural, social, art and sports activities. The prizes total SR40,000.

Coaches begin course

DAMMAM, Aug. 22 (SPA) — A 15-day course for Arab basketball coaches began at the Dammam Youth Hostel Saturday. Participants come from Kuwait, Jordan, Sudan, Yemen, Libya, Bahrain, Palestine, Somalia and the Kingdom.

UPM continuing massive building program

By Robert Fraga

DHAHRAN, Aug. 22 — In what must rank as one of the world's most ambitious university development programs, the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM) is continuing its own massive building program.

Last year UPM inaugurated a three-building Conference Center which includes, besides the conference facility itself, a 400-car garage and a home for the College of Environmental Design with a potential enrollment of 200 students.

A Cafeteria with a seating capacity of 1350 was finished about 12 months ago. Recently in the first phase of its student housing program, the UPM received a six-house unit designed to room 432 undergraduate students, two students per room. Each house has, as well as study and recreational areas, an apartment for a graduate student who will act as house monitor.

Also recently finished is an extension to the Faculty Recreation Center with a new men's swimming pool, a sports hall, library, and faculty club room.

Visitors entering the university now approach it through an entry gate completed last spring.

Building continues apace, as explained by UPM Secretary General, Dr. Saleh Bakrebah, with a five-unit complex to the south of the present Jebel campus.

The SR230 million complex contains two 400-car garages, two classroom-laboratory-office buildings, and the new 10-story administration building which will unify geographically the various administrative functions of the university.

Construction of this complex was interrupted last year by the discovery, during excavation work, of a cavern known geologically as a solution cavity. A combination of drilling and probing revealed the existence of a string of such cavities created by water in the indigenous limestone. These caverns had to be filled in before work could proceed.

In addition to the construction on the Jebel, UPM is to possess a 2,000 square meter press building. Slated for completion in about six months at a cost of SR9 million, the

Firm wins SR26.8m

water reservoir deal

RIYADH, Aug. 22 (SPA) — A Saudi Arabian company has won a SR26.8 million contract to construct four concrete water reservoirs with a capacity of 3,000 to 5,000 cubic meters at Riyadh's districts of Al-Juwaifi and Iraaja. The contract, signed by Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, will provide 18,000 cubic meters of water daily. The project is expected to be completed within 18 months.

facility will have composing, printing, and binding equipment, a photolab and facilities for artwork.

200 faculty housing units are rising on the southern perimeter of the UPM campus at a total cost of SR125 million, and work began two months ago on a new SR43 million central kitchen. Located to the north of the present academic complex of the Jebel, the new kitchen will be finished in the fall of 1983.

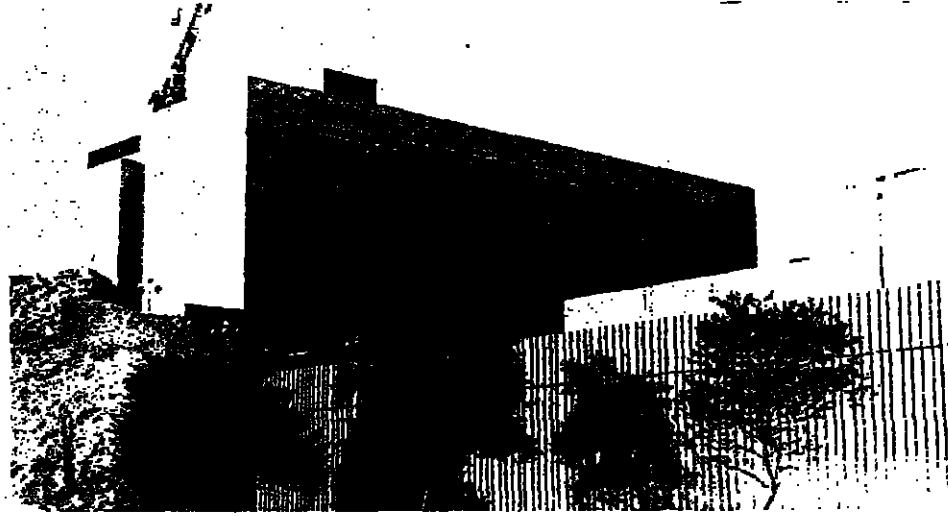
The awarding of a construction contract is under consideration for the 15,000 square meter heavy equipment laboratories. The project, which comprises a reaction floor for civil engineering, a high voltage lab for electrical engineering, space for a dynamometer and internal combustion engine labs, will require two years to complete.

Design work is underway for a new 30-bed clinic to be constructed between the main

UPM road and the stadium. When completed three to four years from now, the 5,000 square meter clinic will employ 25 doctors with specialties in gynecology, obstetrics, dermatology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, ENT, dentistry, and physical therapy.

Also commissioned is the design work for a 6,000 square meter energy center to be equipped with a neutron generator, an accelerator facility, and seven physics labs. The purpose of the center will be to train technical manpower for the development of nuclear energy as well as to provide adequate facilities for nuclear engineering research. Also scheduled are 110 new faculty-staff houses.

Much of the design work at UPM has been done by the Houston-based architectural firm of Caudill, Rowlett, and Scott (CRS) which has been associated with the university since its inception.



(Photograph by Robert Fraga)

UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION: One of the world's most ambitious university development programs is now underway at the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM).

Qatif kindergarten serves welfare society

QATIF, Aug. 22 (SPA) — A SR200,000 kindergarten was opened Sunday by the Qatif Social Service Welfare Society at the limited income people's zone. The kindergarten, equipped with all necessary primary education methods and toys, accommodates 220 children.

The society is currently engaged in a program for expanding kindergartens under its jurisdiction. It is also studying constructing new buildings in view of the popular responsiveness these projects are enjoying.

The Qatif society has so far established five kindergartens in various parts of the region.

Jeddah notes increase in telephone services

JEDDAH, Aug. 22 (SPA) — Operative telephone lines in Jeddah have now reached 123,000 while coin telephones increased to 372. It was announced Sunday. Coin telephones will reach 478 by next year to provide better service for the public.

There are four international telephone cabins in the city operating with high efficiency. The 10 telephone exchanges serving Jeddah have a capacity ranging between 1,000 and 30,000 lines. Saudi Telephone also has a major role during the pilgrimage season as there are 1,500 to 1,800 telephone lines, in addition to the microwave trunk service.

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Beirut buildings destroyed Lebanon needs \$12b for reconstruction

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (AP) — Lebanon's economic planners say \$12 billion, mostly in grants and easy loans from abroad, would be needed to help the country in postwar reconstruction if the present UN-sponsored peace effort proved successful.

The preliminary survey has been undertaken yet but preliminary studies indicate the widespread destruction caused since the June 1982 Israeli invasion has added about \$4 billion in overall reconstruction costs, the planners say.

Beirut municipal authorities estimate that in West Beirut alone the Israeli air, naval and artillery bombardment has destroyed or heavily damaged about 25 percent of the buildings. Local newspapers quoted a Swiss architect after a tour of the western sector, as saying the demolition and clearing of the destroyed structure would cost a staggering amount.

Beirut Governor Murti Ammar said in an interview that the city's top priority is to restore basic services and to clear rubble and garbage piled up in many sections of the city to give the city a semblance of normality. The work will start soon after the UN civilian commandos complete their mission in early September and the streets are cleared of landmines.

Atallah said the reconstruction of the Beirut Council for Development and Reconstruction, said building must start as soon as there are confident of peace in order to boost the morale of the people and to show the commitment of the state.

The 12-member council, with broad powers to plan, coordinate and execute reconstruction, was established in

1976 after the 19-month civil war, but because of the continuing hostilities the council's work has been largely limited to carrying out what Atallah described as "emergency-type catchword projects."

"Nobody had foreseen the scale of destruction, but given the country's basically sound economy and the resiliency of the people, I am confident we can successfully meet the challenge," said Atallah in an interview in his presidential palace office where all the windows were blown out in a rocket attack last month.

For a country that traditionally earned more than two-third of its income from services-related industries — banking, trade, tourism and medical care — Atallah said the most urgent task is to restore confidence by demonstrating that Lebanon is "serious about rebuilding now, despite internal turbulence and instability in the region."

Atallah said the reconstruction to be effected will have to be a global effort involving the United States, Western Europe and international organizations. But he said he expects a major portion of the money to come from the oil-producing Arab countries.

Lebanese officials say that the United States has let it be known that it is prepared to play a significant role in the reconstruction. It has earmarked \$15 million in humanitarian relief and an additional \$50 million request is now before Congress for relief work. A three-member team from the U.S. Agency for International Development recently spent three weeks in Lebanon, visiting all battle areas except West Beirut. The team is expected to return soon



DAMAGE: A Palestinian fighter points to the extensive damage caused by the brutal Israeli bombardment of residential areas in West Beirut early this month. The cost of postwar reconstruction in Lebanon has been put at \$12 billion.

to make a comprehensive recommendation for reconstruction aid.

Atallah said the shortage of personnel is one of the most serious factors hampering the rebuilding effort. He noted that almost all government ministries are understaffed, with some offices functioning with one-

third of their normal manpower. Serious shortages of labor have also hit the private sector. Government figures show at least 200,000 workers have left the country of three million inhabitants for other Arab countries since the civil war and have not returned.

'War had opposite effect'

West Bank, Gaza Arabs hail PLO withdrawal from Beirut

TEL AVIV, Aug. 22 (R) — Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza hailed the start of the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut by displaying a pride that contrasted with the despondency felt when Israel invaded Lebanon.

"The decision of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) to leave Beirut shows that we are a civilized people who know what humanity is," said Ziad Abu-Ziad, editor of the East Jerusalem Arabic-language newspaper *Al-Fajr*. Moderate and extreme Arabs in the occupied territories said the PLO men fought like heroes and were leaving Beirut to prevent Israel destroying it and killing civilians.

"We weren't crushed and we showed that we are the only Arab force that can stand up against the most powerful army in the Middle East," said Abu-Ziad who favors an independent Palestinian state.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has repeatedly said that Israel's invasion of Lebanon will open the way for an Israeli-imposed autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip by showing Arabs there that the PLO cannot achieve its goals.

West Bank Arabs say the war has had the opposite effect, increasing Palestinian resolve to reject Israeli plans for limited Arab self-rule. "In the first days of the war, we were depressed, but as the weeks passed we saw that the PLO had not been defeated and was holding out against the Israelis," said Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, a moderate and the only prominent Arab to withstand an Israeli purge of Palestinian mayors in the West Bank and Gaza.

There have been few demonstrations of solidarity with the PLO but local Arab papers fiercely criticized Arab states for their failure to help the commandos.

During the invasion, Israel dismissed nine Arab mayors and six town councils in an attempt to remove Palestinian leaders likely to oppose autonomy for the Palestinians in the territories Israel occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

But local Palestinians are convinced that the latest war will make it harder for Israel to impose its plan. "This is not the end of PLO operations. I'm optimistic over the future. We have shown the world that there is a problem called the Palestinian problem," said Abu-Ziad.

BRIEFS

KHARTOUM, (AP) — Sudan has decided to host additional 400 Palestinian commandos at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Sudanese First Vice-President Maj. Gen. Omar Muhammad El Tayeb said Saturday.

CAIRO, (AP) — A ship loaded with 3,000 tons of food and medical supplies left the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria Saturday enroute to Beirut, the Middle East News Agency reported.

CAIRO, (AFP) — Egyptian Minister of

State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali left here Sunday for Paris for talks with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson on Lebanon and the future of the Palestinians after their evacuation from Beirut.

AMMAN, (R) — A Lebanese member of parliament was shot at and wounded Sunday in the Baalbeck area east of Beirut, the radio of the right-wing Phalangist Party said. The radio, monitored in Amman, said deputy Hassan Rifai was taken to hospital in critical condition.

Soviets build missile base in Ethiopia, Eritrean says

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 22 (R) — An Eritrean fighter leader has accused the Soviet Union of building a missile base and stockpiling weapons in Ethiopia with the aim of Soviet intervention in the region. The medium-range missile base was built earlier this year in Musa Ali Mountain, 35 kms inland from Djibouti and the Ethiopian Red Sea port of Assab, Taha Nur told Reuters.

"They (the Soviets) have built a missile base there," said Nur, a leader of the Eritrean National Liberation Front-Popular Front in Forces (NLF-PLF).

He said the Russians had brought huge quantities of arms and ammunition to the Ethiopian Red Sea port of Massawa and nearby Dahlak Island in recent months. "The Soviets are enough to meet the needs of Ethiopia and South Yemen for the next 10 years," Nur said.

"It means the Soviets are preparing for intervention in the Arabian peninsula through South Yemen, and in Somalia or the Sudan through Ethiopia," he added.

He said that South Yemenis, Cubans and East Germans were also assisting Ethiopia to crush the NLF-PLF and two other groups fighting for independence for the former Italian colony of Eritrea on the Red Sea. The independence campaign has lasted more than 20 years.

South Yemen and Ethiopia both have governments which have signed friendship treaties with the Soviet Union, which has helped Ethiopia in its conflict with neighboring Somalia.

"The situation is not good. The governments in the area are not doing anything in the face of the Soviet activity and the United States is silent," Nur said.

Afghan Mujahedeen meet Chatti

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 22 (AFP) — Six Afghan resistance leaders met here Saturday night with Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, on the eve of the OIC's ministerial meeting in Niamey capital. Chatti said the six members of the different Mujahedeen alliances, were to set up a united front against the Soviet presence in their country.

The Afghans were to choose one of their members to address the ministerial meeting, he added.

The secretary-general said the Afghans had

told him that "the struggle for independence continues to be waged with the same burning faith and will not cease until after the departure of the last Soviet soldier, regardless of the cost."

In an interview earlier in the day, Chatti noted that the OIC had called for the departure of Soviet troops, which first moved into Afghanistan in December 1979, and the organization of a "popular consultation" allowing Afghans to choose their government.

Fighting escalated in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 22 (R) — Authorities in Afghanistan have reported continued fighting between security forces and Afghan Mujahedeen fighters in several provinces of the country during the past week.

The northern Kabul radio monitored here Saturday reported fighting in Kandahar, Herat and Balkh. Earlier in the week the radio reported similar fighting in Logar, Farah, Chazni and Jauzjan provinces.

Afghan President Babrak Karmal said in a broadcast last Wednesday that the country's armed forces had been ordered to step up their fight against the freedom fighters.

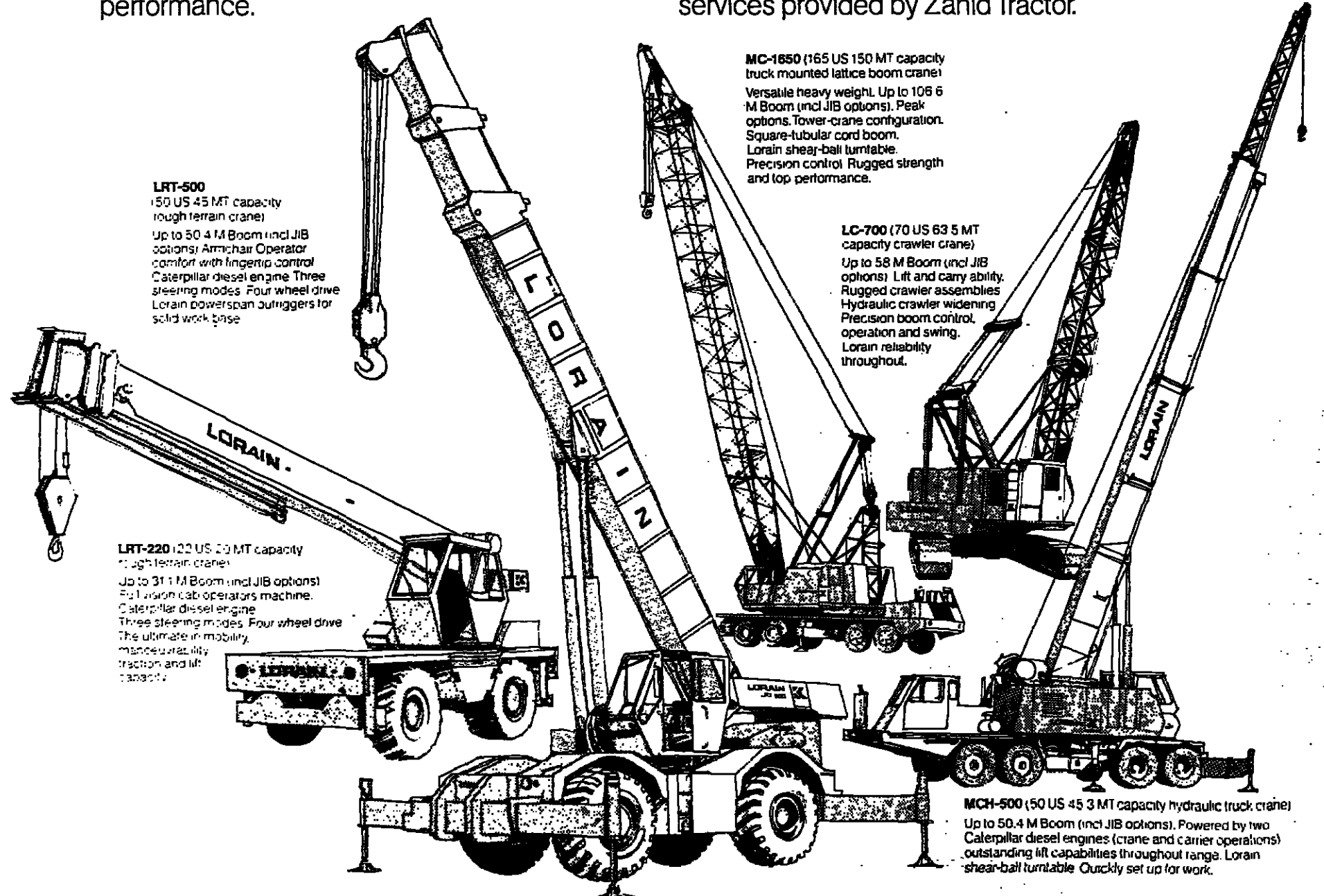
Earlier this month the Afghan government announced conscription laws extending the draft period from two to three years and calling up young people previously exempt from service.

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In Central America

U.S. emphasizes negotiations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — In a speech emphasizing negotiation instead of confrontation, the Reagan administration's chief expert on Latin America says "the potential cornerstones of peace" exist in Central America.

Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, also ruled out — more firmly than the administration has previously — the use of American troops in the region.

"U.S. troops are no solution now," Enders said in a speech delivered in San Francisco Friday. The text was made available here Saturday.

Officials said the tone of the speech bore the stamp of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who has noticeably softened the repeated rhetoric employed by his predecessor Alexander M. Haig.

The focus of Enders' speech was on Nicaragua, which he said has become "the preserve of a small Cuban-aided elite of

Marxist-Leninists disposing of growing military power, and hostile to all forms of social life but those they dominate."

He said Nicaragua continues to back the insurgency in El Salvador and is waging "terrorist and other aggressive actions" against Honduras and Costa Rica. Those activities must stop, he said.

However, he also said the previous regime of Anastasio Somoza had been "discredited" and said it is "for Nicaragua to decide what kind of government it has. No one challenges that."

Although he said there was "little to show" for past attempts to talk with the Sandinista government, it is important to keep trying. "We should not abandon this idea," he said.

Nicaraguan officials and some congressional critics have said the Reagan administration did not seem serious about negotiations with Nicaragua in the past.

Enders said the U.S. role in the region should be a "sustained U.S. commitment, not

only in helping to overcome violence and not only in helping restore and develop economies, but in the development of democratic institutions."

He also suggested that democratic countries in the region should join in finding a common approach to Nicaragua and the problems of Central America. "The potential cornerstones of peace are there," he said. "The question is how to put them together."

He suggested the following four-point strategy for achieving peace:

A process of reconciliation in each country, renunciation of violence and the establishment of democratic or pluralistic institutions with broad participation in them.

An end to the export of subversion among nations, including an end to direct support and training for guerrilla movements.

Limit to foreign involvement in security matters and the establishment of a common ceiling on the number of outside military and security advisers and troops in each country.

"Why not make it zero," Enders said.

Cubans seen as a threat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — Cuba's increasingly close military ties with the Soviet Union are a threat to U.S. security, a State Department report released Saturday said.

A military modernization program and experience gained by Cuban troops in Africa had given Cuba a "substantial regional intervention capability," according to the study. Cuba now had 3,000 to 4,000 soldiers ready for any airlift and had improved the capacity of its air and sea troop transport vehicles.

"Although modest by Western standards, this capability is impressive in the Central American and Caribbean context," the State Department said. "It would be employed most effectively in aiding a regional ally against an external invasion or in suppressing internal conflict."

According to the report, Cuba has the second largest military force in the Caribbean basin and the second largest army in Latin America after Brazil's. Its air force also "is one of the largest and probably best-equipped in Latin America." "Because of Cuba's proximity to vital sea lanes, the Soviets or Cubans in wartime could attempt to interdict the movement of troops, supplies and raw materials in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea," the State Department said.

In addition, the emergence of governments sympathetic to Havana in Nicaragua and Grenada could enable Cuba to enlarge its sphere of intervention, the report said. Some 4,600 Soviet soldiers and military advisers stationed on the Caribbean Island were there mainly as a "small symbolic commitment," the State Department believed.

But Moscow has given Cuba some 66,000 tons of military material during the past 18 months compared to an annual average of 15,000 tons for the past decade.

Search begins for 3 U.K. scientists

SANTIAGO, Aug. 22 (AP) — Chile's Air Force has begun looking for three British scientists missing since Aug. 15 in the Antarctic.

The air force said a C-130 transport from Santiago spent 90 minutes Friday over the area where the scientists were last reported, and that two twin Otter planes and a helicopter were to join the search. The scientists were identified as Kevin Ockleton, Ambrose Mogan and John Cole.

They were last reported on Petermann Island, where they had been since July 16.



GUERRILLA PRISONER: A Salvadoran soldier guards a prisoner taken after seven hours of fierce fighting this year with leftist guerrillas in San Sebastian recently. The guerrillas are fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed Salvador regime.

Saboteurs held in Peru

LIMA, Aug. 22 (R) — Peruvian police armed with emergency powers of search and arrest rounded up suspected left-wing saboteurs Saturday as the press and public applauded the government's tough stand against political extremists.

Police spokesmen were tight-lipped about the security operation, but informed sources said between 30 and 60 persons were picked up in connection with Thursday night's incidents in Lima. The government Friday suspended constitutional guarantees in the capital and adjacent port of Callao after suspected leftist guerrillas blacked out the city and attacked shops and official buildings.

A state of emergency declared for at least 60 days stopped short of intervention by the armed forces. But it gave police power to search homes and make arrests without warrants, hold suspects indefinitely and restrict movements and public meetings. Similar measures have been in force for most of this year in the southeastern mountain region of Ayacucho, focus of activity by a Madist guerrilla group called Sendero Luminoso (shining path).

The group was widely believed responsible for Thursday's coordinated attacks on Lima's power supply and city center. The national press almost unanimously supported the government's action with the popular tabloid *Ultima Hora* headlining its front-page editorial: "At last the government has acted like a man."

The mass circulation daily *Expresso* declared it was about time the government had acted and went on to suggest the military should be called in to cooperate with police. The influential daily *El Comercio* summed up public indignation over the violence, saying: "The government has heeded the clamor of the population." Only the communist daily *Diario de Marca* criticized the state of emergency, warning its readers: "We could all go to jail."

Lima remained calm and no incidents were reported overnight.

Trauma victims sue U.S. airline

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22 (AP) — A rescue worker, two women and a family of five who live in the neighborhood where a Pan Am jet crashed last month have sued the airline for nearly \$1 million, claiming psychological trauma.

The Boeing 727 crashed shortly after takeoff July 9 in the town of Kenner, just outside New Orleans, killing 146 persons aboard the plane and eight persons in their homes. A suit by rescue worker Allen Ray Fiegel asked \$365,000. He said he will have to undergo extensive treatment for trauma.

Lawrence Winn said his house was damaged in the crash and his wife and three daughters — who were home when the plane went down — were psychologically traumatized. He asked \$210,000 damages for his wife, saying she has undergone psychiatric treatment, and \$10,000 for each of the three girls. He also asked \$50,000 for damage to the house.

A suit filed by Phyllis Michalski and Mary Balser said the two women were at Mrs. Michalski's home during the crash and have had to undergo psychiatric treatment. The suit asked \$115,000 for each woman and \$10,000 for Mrs. Balser's daughter, Scarlet, who was with them at the time. The suits were filed Friday.

A \$405 million lawsuit also was filed Friday on behalf of three children whose parents, Margaret, 33, and Ted Eymard, 34, were killed in the crash. Mrs. Eymard was 7½ months pregnant. It was the largest wrongful death complaint filed in New Orleans since the crash.

America considered using nuclear bomb in Indochina

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — The U.S. government considered using nuclear weapons to help bail out French forces during the battle for Dien Bien Phu, in 1954 in Indochina, according to official documents released here publicly for the first time.

The "foreign relations of the United States" report confirmed that the United States seriously analyzed several ways of coming to the aid of the French. These included a secret or declared intervention with either conventional or nuclear weapons.

The document also showed that it was President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and not his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who was decisive in shaping U.S. foreign policy.

The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Adm. Arthur Radford, proposed using nuclear weapons not only to defeat the Vietnamese but also to break the ban against using such weapons in order to eventually turn them against China.

Pentagon experts said in this report that

"three tactical A-weapons, properly employed, would be sufficient to smash the Vietnamese effort." But a National Security Council committee said only one "new weapon" would be sufficient because of both its explosive force and its "psycho effect."

The U.S. government asked itself in this document: "Could one 'new weapon' be loaned to France for this purpose? Could French airmen make a proper drop? Would the French government dare take such a step?"

The report showed that contrary to statements made by former French Foreign Minister George Bidault, the United States never offered France the actual use of nuclear weapons. President Eisenhower considered using U.S. forces in Vietnam only on condition that it become part of an allied British, Australian, New Zealand and "free nations of Southeast Asia" action, and that France alone shoulder the total responsibility of such an action until the end of the war in Indochina.

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE, (AFP) — Singapore is writing a new history syllabus for its high school students to give them "an insight into their historical and cultural roots" from the day it was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. The syllabus, to be ready by 1984, would go up to independence on Aug. 9, 1965. The new syllabus would show how "Singapore's forefathers," mostly poor immigrants from China, India and neighboring countries, devoted themselves to a young port and trading center and built it up, literally from nothing.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AFP) — An American Airlines Boeing 727 on a Dallas to Washington flight with 120 passengers made an emergency landing here Sunday after the discovery of a bomb threat scribbled on a toilet mirror. The pilot told the passenger the scribbling was probably only a joke, but the plane landed here anyway to be searched for three hours by federal agents before taking off again for Washington.

CACERES, Spain, (AFP) — Demonstrators protesting the planned reopening of Almaraz nuclear power station locked themselves Saturday night in churches and town halls of 45 localities in the western Spanish province of Caceres, police said. Energy

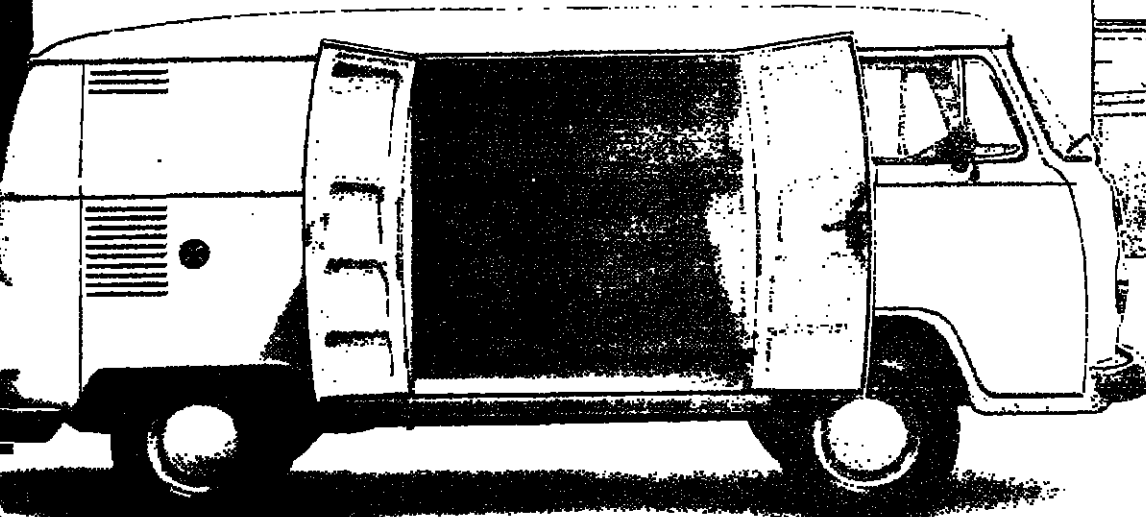
authorities shut down the nuclear power station, saying that its cooling circuits were defective and could cause radioactive leaks.

SANTA BARBARA, California (AFP) — President Ronald Reagan arrived at his ranch here Saturday at the start of a once-postponed vacation which will last until Sept. 7. Reagan was due to start the holiday earlier this month but put it off because of the Lebanese crisis and his efforts to get Congress to pass his proposed increases in taxes. Except for two days in Los Angeles, the president will spend all of the vacation at his ranch where he is due to sign the tax bill passed by Congress this week into law.

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held six hours of talks here Saturday with a group of officials in former administrations on U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. The group included former defense secretaries Harold Brown and Donald Rumsfeld.

BANGKOK, (AFP) — Thailand is closing a Chinese-language radio station set up 26 years ago to counter Communist propaganda, because it has outlived its usefulness, national security chief Prasong Soonsiri said Sunday.

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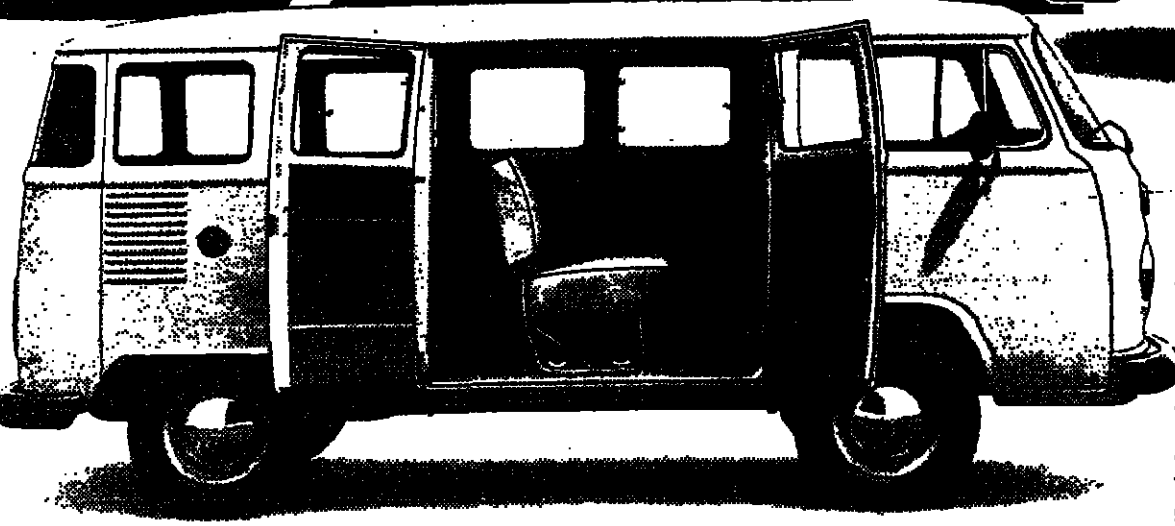
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TEL: 6534236-6534243-6534252-6534261-6534270
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OIC MEETING

The foreign ministers of the Islamic states who opened a meeting in Niger yesterday will have their hands full of issues that merit immediate and effective attention. The ministers represent the 40-member states of the Organization of Islamic Conference which is based in Jeddah. It was inspired by King Faisal who also proposed and worked to create a number of Islamic organizations to give body and substance to his concept of Islamic solidarity.

The OIC has done a great deal of service to the Islamic cause and to that of Islamic solidarity but as a political and economic bloc it has yet to make its influence felt worldwide. It is of course immensely more difficult to visualize the emergence of an Islamic military force with so many of the member states falling under the influence of either superpower.

In any case, it could have evolved a political machinery to strive for greater cohesion and a unified voice at international forums so that it may become a moral and political force to be reckoned with as its founders must have envisaged.

Its supreme test came first when the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Afghanistan. Not much was done to let the Soviet Union know how strongly the Muslim world felt about it because at least some of the member states were too closely allied to the Soviet Union to risk irritating it. Besides, the U.S.-backed Israeli occupation of some Arab states frustrated any effort to make a stand with regard to Afghanistan. If the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is morally indefensible, what about the occupation of the West Bank, Syria and Lebanon by Israeli forces armed and bankrolled by the U.S.?

The Iraq-Iran war has proved too intractable for the OIC despite its many attempts at mediation through a high-level committee headed by presidents. The war has gone on and the OIC has had to give up the futile exercise.

The OIC has a problem of alliances which may be hindering full freedom of action or, at least, expression when it comes to opposing superpower actions. It should, therefore, aim at evolving an independent foreign policy that is dictated by the collective interests of its own states and peoples. Only then will its voice be heard and taken into serious consideration.

Perhaps the tragedy of Lebanon will prompt the OIC to start the journey toward that end.

Saudi Arabian press review

Al-Jazirah Sunday called on the Palestinian leaders to hold a national conference including all the Palestinian factions under the supervision of the Arab League to "devise a joint plan of action and revise their relations with Western or Eastern bloc states."

The paper said Palestinian national unity has become a "dire need and has priority over all other issues." The paper added that the Palestinian leaders should shoulder their responsibility in a "rational way and prove to the world that they have emerged from the Lebanese crisis stronger than before."

Okaz said peace "could not be achieved by the withdrawal of the Palestinian or Syrian forces from Beirut because a lasting peace is closely linked with an overall settlement of the Palestinian problem."

The paper added peace in Lebanon would remain a "problem as long as the Israeli forces

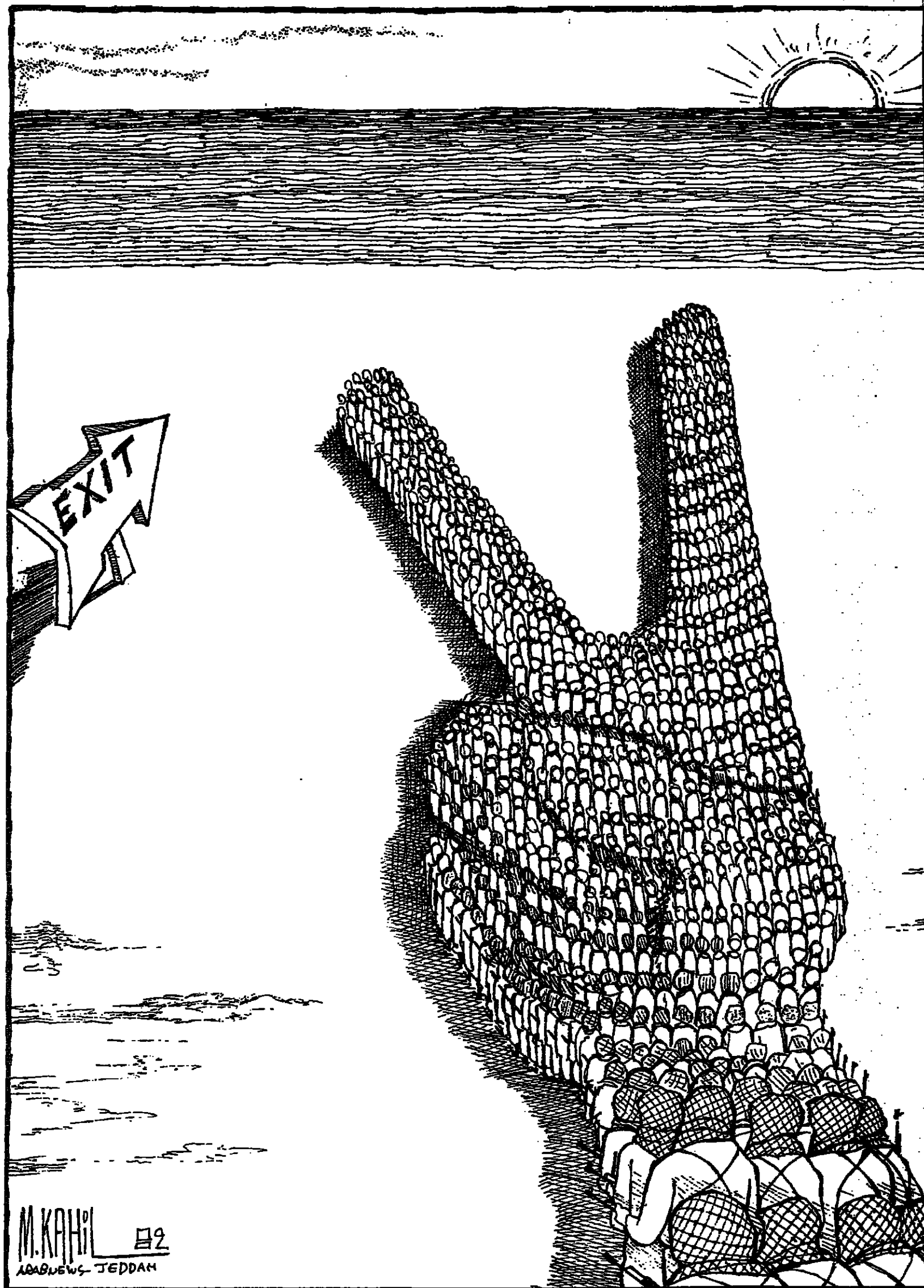
stay in the country."

Al-Nadwa said, "Any attempts to liquidate the Palestinian commando movement are doomed to failure because the Palestinians have pledged to recover their rights and homeland."

Al-Bilad said the PLO had achieved its "biggest political and diplomatic triumph in its history and demonstrated a rare courage that will remain a landmark in the path of Arab struggle against Zionism."

Al-Yom said the Arabs have no other alternative but to strengthen the Palestinian commando movement and called for Arab unity and joint action.

The paper urged the Arab foreign ministers to set the stage for a unanimous Arab stand at their upcoming meeting. "The current situation in the Arab region calls for a collective Arab action to protect our interests," the paper said. (SPA)



How PLO became core of Arab-Israeli conflict

BEIRUT — Arab states set up the Palestine Liberation Organization 18 years ago to give Palestinians a role in the fight to regain their homeland which Israel usurped in 1948. In the intervening years, and particularly since Yasser Arafat took command of the organization in 1969, the PLO has grown as a military, economic and political force.

But its setbacks at the hands of the Israeli armed forces have prevented it from fulfilling its aim of establishing an independent state either by warfare or diplomacy. Arafat and his Fateh commandos took control of what was essentially a political movement by promising to "liberate Palestine" by force of arms. Fateh was the largest of several independent Palestinian commando groups that mounted military operations into Israel in the 1960s.

Arafat and his fellow commando chiefs swept away an old guard of Palestinian leaders dependent on Arab governments after the 1967 Middle East war.

The PLO succeeded in making itself the focal point of the Arab-Israeli conflict, gaining recognition from the Arab states and most of the Third World as sole representative of some four million Palestinians. But it remained an umbrella organization for sometimes conflicting factions with differing ideas about the character of a future Palestinian state and how to attain it.

The PLO earned a reputation among its friends in the Third World and the Eastern bloc as the world's foremost national liberation movement. But Israel and the United States considered it the fount of "international terrorism."

The view of many Westerners that it was dedicated to achieving its aims by "terrorism" was

strengthened by a series of international hijackings in the early 1970s and the killing of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympics. These operations, carried out by radical PLO factions, were never publicly denounced by the mainstream leadership.

The PLO nevertheless made diplomatic inroads in the West and Western states came to regard its participation as vital in any settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Since the mid-1970s, Arafat has tried to alter the movement's image and has concentrated recently on international diplomacy to press the Palestinian case. He won the movement's independence from the Arab states in October 1974 when an Arab summit recognized it as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, thereby dismissing Jordan's claim to represent the Palestinians of the occupied West Bank.

Within a month, Arafat had traveled to the United Nations General Assembly in New York to deliver this offer to negotiate a settlement of the Palestinian question: "I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

The war with Israel in Lebanon was not the PLO's first encounter with threatened annihilation.

Relations with King Hussein of Jordan deteriorated after radical Palestinian commandos hijacked three airliners to a Jordanian desert airfield in 1970. Jordan was already worried that commando activity across its border was inviting Israeli retaliation. The hijacking sparked a crackdown in which Jordan's army drove the commandos from the country.

The PLO moved to Beirut, where it became embroiled in growing factional strife that led to a civil war between right-wing militias and leftist

forces.

When Syria entered Lebanon in 1976 to end the civil war and effectively prevent the Christians from being defeated by a PLO-nationalist coalition, the Palestinians came into direct conflict with Syrian forces. The PLO feared the Damascus government was out to crush its growing independence.

It nevertheless survived and, after mending its fences with Syria, became a significant force in chaotic postwar Lebanon, drawing accusations that it operated as a state within a state.

The commando movements grouped in the PLO continued to suffer militarily at the hands of the Israelis, however. They were pushed back from South Lebanon in 1978 and again this year as an Israeli invasion force stormed up as far as Beirut.

Despite having the bulk of its fighters besieged in West Beirut by the Israeli army, the PLO won praise in the Arab world for holding out against a vastly superior force. But in the short term, the siege has brought the movement no closer to achieving an independent Palestinian homeland.

Western sympathizers toward the PLO fear that if no progress in that direction is made soon, radical Palestinian factions may revert to the international terrorism of the early 1970s out of frustration at the failure of Arafat's diplomatic approach.

If the PLO ever succeeds in winning independence for the Palestinians, it already has a sophisticated infrastructure that it says would provide the foundations of the new state. Parallel to its military and diplomatic work, the PLO has used Arab funding to establish educational and medical services, trade unions and business enterprises. It also has a parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council, which encompasses a wide range of Palestinian opinion. (R)

Letters to the editor

1982 the Arabs are living in the same mentality. Now, we do not know what will the Arab stand be in 1983, while their lands are almost completely annexed by the Israeli invaders.

Recently, the Arabs failed to agree at the Fez and Amman summit conferences and now they want to go back to demand what they had rejected at these two summit conferences. The problem lies with the Arabs' failure to agree and adopt a united stand.

Without a united military force coupled with a united political stand the Arabs will continue to be the victim of those who want to exploit their wealth. Allah save the Arabs.

Faithfully yours,
Abdulcader Khadi
Muslim
From Mindanao, Philippines
Residing in Jeddah

Sign of weakness

The offer of sanctuary extended by some Arab states to the Palestinian commandos in West Beirut

is not an expression of hospitality, but a sign of weakness to confront the invader inside Lebanon. It only shows betrayal to the Palestinian cause, and uncovers acceptance to whatever they the Israelis do.

The Palestinian Mujahadeen are not to be blamed if they have conceded a lot and swallowed their honor and prestige. In doing so, they have saved the Palestinian people from total annihilation. The estimated 8,000 fighters equipped with light weapons and a few artillery, are no match to the U.S. supplied cluster bombs and the so-called Vacuum bombs. They had waited in vain for the last two months for help from their Arab brothers. But nothing came.

Now the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon, a frontline state for waging the struggle for the restoration of our occupied lands, had made our position more vulnerable than ever.

Sincerely yours
Rasdi Macarimbang
Jeddah

Sri Lanka seen headed for early elections

By Dalton de Silva

COLOMBO —

Sri Lanka has been gripped by election fever in anticipation of a presidential poll which political analysts believe may be called for October. Speculation has increased since the government decided to amend the constitution so that the president can seek a second term when four years of the normal six-year term have expired.

While both political analysts and astrologers see signs of an election in the offing, it will depend on the fate of a bill sanctioning an early second term which is soon to be debated in parliament. President Junius Jayewardene, leader of the ruling United National Party (UNP), completed four years in office last February and can stay in power until early 1984. A general election is not due until the second half of 1983.

But political analysts say Jayewardene might call a presidential election, possibly in October, to take advantage of disarray among opposition political parties. If he won, analysts expect he would dissolve parliament and call a general election in the hope that his party would also gain a second term.

Supporters of the ruling UNP expect Jayewardene, who will be 76 in September, to emerge an easy winner. They say no opposition figure has the national appeal to pose an effective challenge. The president led the UNP to a resounding victory at the last general election in 1977, inflicting a humiliating defeat on the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) of Prime Minister Sirimao Bandaranaike, which managed to win only nine seats in the 168-member parliament.

The performance of the economy since the present government took office may also help the president's election prospects. Finance Minister Omie de Mel said last month that despite a hostile international economic climate, Sri Lanka had achieved an average 6.5 percent annual growth rate in its gross domestic product (GDP) in real terms over the past four years.

He said investment, which was about 16 percent of GDP under the previous government, rose to an average 28 percent in the period 1978 to 1981. Unemployment, at about 24 percent of the labor force in 1977, had been reduced to 15 percent by 1981.

Construction was a leading sector, with an average 13 percent annual growth rate, De Mel said. Although the performance of plantation crops of tea, rubber and coconut — was stagnant, production of rice and other agricultural products rose by an average five percent.

The cost of living remains high, however, and the government has attributed its failure to reduce prices to international conditions beyond its control, particularly the rise in oil prices. Removal of subsidies on essential food commodities increased the price of rice, flour, bread, sugar and dairy products, but the finance minister has maintained that selective subsidies and welfare programs have protected the poorer and more vulnerable groups.

Recent communal violence between the majority Sinhalese and the Muslim minority in the southern town of Galle is not expected to affect UNP prospects. Muslims, comprising 7.6 percent of the 15 million population, are mainly businessmen who have benefited from the government's encouragement to the private sector and are expected to support it.

The obvious opposition candidate in a presidential election for which political parties and the government's elections department are mobilizing would have been Mrs. Bandaranaike, who was the world's first woman prime minister, serving two terms from 1960 to 1965 and from 1970 to 1977.

But she was stripped of her civic rights and expelled from parliament for seven years in October 1980 after a presidential commission found her guilty of abuse of power during her second term as prime minister. She may not contest presidential or parliamentary elections and is barred from canvassing for candidates.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, 66, has challenged President Jayewardene to restore her civic rights and run against her in a straight fight for the presidency. Jayewardene has said he would not pardon her as "she does not seem to have reformed." He did not elaborate. With the former prime minister out of the fray, the opposition parties are seeking an opponent for Jayewardene.

Mrs. Bandaranaike's party, SLFP Sirima, and several other major opposition parties have agreed they should field a common candidate in an effort to defeat the president. (R)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Monday, Aug. 23rd, the 235th day of 1982. There are 130 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1500 — Explorer Christopher Columbus is accused in Hispaniola (West Indies) of mistreating natives, is arrested and ordered sent back to Spain.

1655 — Sweden's King Charles X defeats John Casimir of Poland.

1775 — England's King George II proclaims existence of open rebellion in American colonies.

1813 — French are defeated by German Army under Friedrich von Bulow, preventing march on Berlin.

1914 — Russians win victory against Germans at Frankenstein, East Prussia, in World War I; Japan declares war against Germany.

1937 — Japan's military forces land at Shanghai, China.

1939 — Anti-Comintern Pact between Germany, Japan and Italy collapses. Neville Chamberlain warns Adolf Hitler that Britain will stand by Poland and pleads for settlement of Xanzig question.

1944 — Allied troops in France capture port of Marseille in World War II.

1952 — Arab League Security Pact goes into effect.

1958 — China begins bombardment of island of Quemoy.

1975 — Communists complete takeover of Laos.

1981 — The Soviet Union warns Eastern bloc allies to adhere to Soviet-style communism, in veiled reference to social unrest threatening Polish government.

Thought for today:

Don't be afraid to take a big step if it is indicated. You can't cross a chasm in two small jumps — David Lloyd George, British statesman (1863-1945).

مكتبة في الجبل

Massive migration turns Bombay into festering slum

By Stuart Auerbach

BOMBAY (WP) — The men pull heavily laden handcarts through Bombay's teeming streets or sit under trees selling fruits or vegetables. If they are lucky, they earn \$1.50 a day, but often they end up with nothing. Their homes are attired pieces of burlap sacking stretched over bamboo poles on the pavements of India's richest city.

"This is where we can make a living and feed ourselves. There is nothing for us in our village," said Kamal Baskar, 21, as he stood in front of her burlap hovel. Her neighbor, Asha Gaewad nodded in agreement. Their husbands were off selling mangoes and garlic on a steamy hot pre-monsoon afternoon.

They are part of a massive migration from rural areas, flooding into Bombay at a rate of 300 families a day and threatening to turn one of India's most beautiful cities and certainly its most cosmopolitan one into a festering slum.

As many as 1 million people, 2 1/2 times as many as 10 years ago, live on the city pavements, leading former Mayor Muriel S. Deora to say, "the specter of Bombay going the Calcutta way — the living example of a dying city — is much before us."

He said Bombay's 9 million residents already overcrowd the city "like a giant sack stuffed with garbage."

"In the past decade," said *The Times of India*, whose headquarters is here, "Bombay has become noisy, dirty, highly polluted and full of filth, squalor, disease and ugliness."

The decay of the once-grand city of Bombay provides the most vivid example of the increasing urbanization of India, a vast country of 700 million people that until recently had escaped the problems caused by mass movements of its people from the land to cities that are ill-prepared to handle them.

Fifty years ago, only 10 percent of all Indians lived in urban areas. By the 1971 census, that figure had increased to 20 percent of the population. In the past 10 years the proportion of Indians living in cities has jumped to almost one-fourth of the population.

The *Indian Express* called these new urbanites "the dispossessed, marginalized, disadvantaged and technically displaced from the countryside."

Urbanization problems are familiar throughout the world, but somehow Bombay managed until now to be different from the rest of India, a worldly gem on the Arabian Sea.

It was the jewel of the raj, the "Gateway to India" for the British colonialists, and became the throbbing heart of independent India's industrial and financial life.

Bombay is India's tinest town, home of the massive Hindi film industry, and the only metropolis in the country with a glittering skyline of high-rise apartments. They are set along a series of Arabian Sea bays.

Bombay still offers amenities not found in other Indian cities: and overcrowded but speedy and generally efficient commuter rail line to its suburbs, where many of the poor live, and a telephone system and power grid that usually work.

Bombay's share of India's wealth is completely out of proportion to its size. It generates, for instance, one-third of all the income tax collected by the Indian government and is reputed to be the center of a thriving underground "black money" economy that is estimated to amount to 30 percent of the country's \$160 billion gross national product.

Bombay is a city of conspicuous consumption, with its wealth showing on the streets, where people import foreign autos despite the high duty. It's the most expensive city in the country to live in.

But Bombay has begun to break down under the new population pressures. The massive power failures that are a regular part of life in Delhi and Calcutta hit Bombay for the first time this June, and parts of the city remained in darkness for as long as 10 hours.

Bombay has the most polluted air of any city in the country. Its water supply and

sewage systems are decrepit. An antiquated main burst seven months ago, leaving 1.5 million residents without water for four days and spurring anti-government riots in the city. Even without breaking mains, about 20 percent of water moving through the city's pipes is lost through leaks and seepage.

Only one-fifth of the city's sewage is treated, and the beaches that used to be a major attraction of the city are polluted.

Author Kishwant Singh, editor of *The Hindustan Times*, who has been an unabashed fan of Bombay, described returning there after a six-month absence and finding "my love for Bombay turned to sour hate."

"The stench...that pervades this queen of Indian cities brought vomit to my throat," he said.

There are 570 officially designated slums scattered throughout the city, including the one believed to be the largest in Asia, Dharavi, where a half million people live.

In all, about half of Bombay's residents live either on the pavements, in cramped 10-square-foot rooms in officially declared slums, or in ancient tenements called chawls that collapse on an average of one per day during the torrential rains of the monsoon.

Drainage in the city is so bad that the city's traffic-control branch published a list of 17 points expected to flood during the monsoon.

Deora, the former mayor, estimated that the city can take care of about 3 million people — a third of the present population drawn by the magnet of the money that can be made here.

Bombay is built on seven islands that in the past three centuries have merged into a narrow neck stretching into the Arabian Sea. But most of the jobs in the city are concentrated on its southern tip, while the workers live in suburbs that spread as far as 20 miles inland.

While Bombay's industries like the cheap labor coming in from the country, politicians proposed last year to limit migration to the city through a sort of internal passport — a motion that later was declared both illegal and impractical.

So Indians keep flocking to Bombay, willing to put up with slum or pavement living for the job opportunities and the chance for advancement that Bombay offers.

One slum-dweller's son, for instance, 14-year-old Arshad Hussain, finished 11th among all students in the city in merit exams. Called "a nugget in the dirt" by the *Hindustan Times* because of his poor living conditions, Arshad is the first slum-dweller to do that well in the tests, which can ensure him an education and give him a fighting chance to get out of the cycle of poverty.

There are tens of thousands, however, who don't seem able to get on that road. Sita Parwar, 20, was born on Bombay's pavements, was married on the pavement and most likely her children will be born on the pavement.

Her slice of pavement was providing space for people more than 20 years ago — when only a few residents lived on the streets — and over time the shacks have taken on a degree of substance.

Their sides are wood or corrugated tin, not the burlap sacking of the more recent hovel put up only a mile down the street, and sheets of plastic cover the roofs.

There were even two water taps, so the pavement-dwellers can draw water and bathe near where they live, even if it is on a public street. But the nearest bathroom facility, a public latrine, is about a 15-minute walk away.

Parwar, whose husband is a garbage collector, wants to leave. "How long can I live here?" she asked. "After all, this is a road."

Last year, during one of the worst downpours of the monsoon, city officials tried to clear out blocks of pavement-dwellers, knocking out their hovels and loading them on trucks and buses to return them to their home villages.

But the brutal manner in which the demolitions were carried out caused a violent backlash. Civil liberties groups went to the courts, which ruled that the pavement-dwellers can stay as long as they do not block walkways and roads.



GATEWAY OF INDIA: This Bombay structure, built in 1911, is a major landmark in India's richest city.

Non-nuclear defense to beat the Soviet Union

By Andrew Wilson

LONDON (LOS) — A new term is edging into military discussions — "alternative defense." "Alternative" means an alternative to nuclear weapons for defending Europe against a possible Soviet threat.

The notion has been considered, albeit in a strictly limited way, at NATO headquarters in Brussels. A study by experts there is reported to envisage the arming of ballistic missiles, such as the Pershing 2, Polaris and even the big Trident C4, with conventional instead of nuclear warheads for use against airfield and other "infrastructure" targets in Eastern Europe.

One hundred and fifty such rockets equipped with cluster bombs and concrete-penetrating "bomblets" are reportedly considered enough to put Warsaw Pact airfield runways out of action. Others could be armed with new precision-guided munitions (PGM) for attacking military headquarters, key communications points and supply routes.

This would enable the Supreme Commander Europe, Gen. Bernard Rogers, to paralyze the dangerous second wave of any Soviet attack without having, as foreseen under present doctrine, to resort to first use of tactical nuclear weapons.

Until recently the use of such hugely expensive missiles to carry high-explosive warheads would have been considered too wasteful to merit discussion. What has changed that is the vastly improved accuracy with which warheads can now be delivered, thanks to infra-red and television systems for terminal guidance and the increase in explosive power, weight for

weight, of conventional warheads.

At a large remove from this study by NATO planners, "alternative defense" is a current subject for study in British universities and research institutes. The aim is to find ways of stopping the drift of NATO into nuclear "war-fighting" plans, that is to say plans to use new tactical weapons, like the neutron bomb, to stop Soviet armored divisions, in a belief that the subsequent missile exchange could be controlled and "won".

The coordinating body for most of this research is the so-called Alternative Defense Commission, a 20-strong group of defense and political experts, working in association with the School of Peace Studies at Bradford University.

The commission is preparing a report on its findings for publication later this year. Interim papers have dealt with ideas for improving the cost-effectiveness of conventional forces, such as the mobilization of armies, shifting naval development into fast patrol craft, and enhancing air defense capabilities at the expense of strike aircraft.

More radical alternatives being studied by the commission include territorial defense (i.e. by a citizens' militia) on the Swedish and Swiss models, defensive guerrilla warfare and defense by civil resistance.

Predictably most military men are dismissive of these alternative strategies.

A former British government chief scientist, Sir Solly Zuckerman, and a former chief of defense staff, Field Marshal Michael Carver, have both come out roundly against Britain's acquisition of the Trident missile (arguing instead for a "minimum" deterrent based on the existing Polaris).

'The A-bomb kid' contesting American Congress election

PRINCETON, New Jersey, (R) — Five years ago, to prove the dangers of nuclear arms proliferation, John Aristotle Phillips designed an atom bomb while an undergraduate at Princeton University.

Today, the 27-year-old Princeton graduate is running for Congress on the same issue that prompted the design. "The nuclear freeze is a big issue in this campaign. People want to start reducing the level of nuclear weapons," Phillips said in a recent interview.

He is running as a Democrat in Connecticut's fourth district, a republican stronghold.

Nicknamed "The A-bomb Kid" by the press, he designed the crude atomic device in a 34-page paper which he submitted to the Princeton physics department in the spring of 1977.

At the time Phillips, an aerospace engineering student, said that he wanted to prove that anyone using public information could build and possibly detonate a fission device.

He urged Congress to tighten U.S. controls on plutonium, a necessary component of an atomic bomb. Now he says he is dissatisfied with present controls and is convinced that within the next decade a terrorist group will be able to build a bomb.

"People are waking up to the real danger that we're careering toward a time when terrorists can and will make atomic bombs. The world situation has gotten worse and is deteriorating," G. Phillips said.

The young Democrat faces a tough battle to upset six-term incumbent Republican Stewart McKinney in Connecticut's staunchly Republican fairfield county. This is his second try at public office. He tried but failed to unseat McKinney in 1980.

Phillips said he had little interest in politics before the publicity that followed his original design. He said he now realized he could easily convey technical issues to the public and wanted a chance to do so.



JUMPING BACKWARDS: It is a great achievement to train a whale to jump. But this 3,600-kilogram whale at the Sea World in San Diego, California, has been taught even to jump backwards.

Antillean Islands in troubled waters

By Tom Kuntz

PHILIPSBURG, St. Maarten (HC) — There is an old saying in the Netherlands Antilles, that all troubles eventually are carried away by the tradewinds. That is no longer the case.

Indeed, the Netherlands Antilles, which many Americans know only as a group of idyllic Dutch Caribbean vacation isles, are facing a political crisis that could disrupt the U.S. oil lifeline, affect billions of dollars in business done by U.S. banking subsidiaries and contribute to further instability in a volatile part of the world.

"Rarely has the country been faced with such a barrage of fundamental problems," the Curacao-based *Antillen Review* editorialized recently. "The country is indeed in troubled waters."

The crisis centers on Aruba, an island of about 70,000 inhabitants off the coast of Venezuela that is expected to gain autonomy soon from the Antilles and is moving toward independence from the Netherlands.

Some knowledgeable observers are worried that leftists may gain dominance in Aruba under the leadership of the island's most popular politician, Betico Croes. Officials in Washington and the Antilles are even discussing the possibility that Venezuela might seize Aruba, to which it ships much of its crude oil for refining.

The Aruban issue has so polarized the islands that the Antilles government in Willemstad, Curacao, has virtually ceased to function since January, when it fell because of defections in Prime Minister Domenico F. Martina's ruling coalition. The crisis was spurred largely by disagreements over the future of the Antilles in general and Aruba's movement toward independence in particular.

Elections June 25 did little to alter the balance of power in the 22-seat Staten, or parliament, and the governmental impasse continues.

Aruba is oil-rich, site of a huge Exxon-run oil-refining complex and oil-transshipment facility. And it may become richer, a lot richer, if, as seems likely, oil is found offshore.

"Everything points to the fact that Aruba may have oil," says Paul G.M. Loewenthal, economic commissioner of the Antilles. "That's one of the main reasons Aruba wants independence from the Antilles. It doesn't want to share that wealth."

In addition, Arubans charge that their affairs, and their tax dollars, are being mismanaged by the government in Willemstad. Aruba has an unemployment rate of only 4 percent, while the rate on Curacao, the chain's most populous island, is 15 percent.

The other five Antillean islands, which are not as anxious to become independent, are worried about how an Aruban breakaway would affect their political and economic futures.

The other islands are Bonaire and Curacao — which with Aruba are known as the "ABC" islands off the coast of Venezuela — and the three Dutch windward islands: St. Maarten (the Dutch part of a part-Dutch, part-French island), St. Eustatius and Saba, all about 100 miles east of Puerto Rico.

For Years, Arubans have been agitating for independence from the Antilles, the last overseas territory in what once was the sprawling kingdom of the Netherlands. Then late last year, Holland, which wants to decolonize all of its Antillean islands, reached provisional agreement with the Antilles on a separate independence for Aruba.

Later this year, a Dutch-appointed panel of three Dutch and four Antillean representatives — dubbed the committee of seven — is expected to agree on Aruban separation from the Antilles — or "status aparte" — within the next two years. Independence from the Netherlands would come gradually over the next 10 years.

Autonomy would come to the chagrin of the Reagan administration, which sees any political fragmentation in the Caribbean as increasing the possibility of leftist subversion and shifting to the United States more responsibility for the region's welfare.

The decolonization stakes are higher for the Antilles than for other Caribbean territories because as much as 10 percent of the oil imported by the United States passes through the islands. The total includes both Gulf oil,

which on Aruba and Curacao is transhipped from huge tankers to smaller ones that can dock in U.S. ports, and the mostly Venezuelan oil from those islands' refineries.

"We would rather see the six of them remain together and we would rather see the islands remain under the wing of the Netherlands," said Mary Kosheff of the State Department's office of Caribbean affairs.

Georges Fauriol, a Caribbean expert at the Washington-based Center for Strategic and International Studies, says that Croes — the leader of Aruba's independence party, MEP, and the island's most powerful politician — "appears to be leading Aruba, not only down the road to independence, but also down the road to a left-wing regime with strong ties to Grenada and Fidel Castro's Cuba." Grenada, which gained independence from Britain in 1974, has had a Marxist leadership since 1979.

However, Laurence R. Birns, director of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, another Washington think tank, discounts the possibility of radical change.

"The islands themselves are so commercially oriented — most of their wealth is from oil and banking — that there's no possibility there's going to be a Grenada-type explosion there or a radicalization of politics," he said.

Aruba's uncertain political destiny has prompted concern about nearby Venezuela, which supported Argentina's unsuccessful seizure of the Falkland Islands from Britain earlier this year.

"Venezuela, which sided wholeheartedly with Argentina, has made it quite clear that it considers the ABC islands to be very much within its sphere of influence," Loewenthal said in a recent article in *Antillen Review*. "Developments unwelcome to Caracas will not be tolerated."

Citing close historical links between Venezuela and Aruba, Kosheff said that Venezuela might take Aruban independence as a "green light" to take over the island — although she thinks Argentina's defeat on the Falklands would make the Venezuelans think twice about such a venture.

"Venezuelan history books talk about Aruba being part of Venezuela," said Kosheff.

An ominous twist came in March, when a Venezuelan protest prevented NATO naval maneuvers set for April off Aruba involving U.S. and Dutch forces. Loewenthal said that Washington and Holland, by backing down on the maneuver plans, showed that Venezuela's "vested interest" in the nearby Antillean Islands "is being recognized, if not officially, then in the international corridors of power."

He said that in negotiations on the Antilles' future, the islands will have to get from Holland "the assurance that it will continue to take charge of external defense."

For its part, the Netherlands hopes to improve its international image by shedding its colonial baggage, particularly in tough economic times. Economic aid from Holland to the Antilles has slowed to a trickle.

The Hague even tried to nudge all six islands toward independence together by attempting to broaden the committee of seven's charge, which is to study Aruban independence and its ramifications. That play failed when the representatives from Bonaire, Curacao and the Windward Islands howled in protest.

One factor worrisome to the Dutch is the example of Surinam, which was the South American colony of Dutch Guiana until 1975, when Holland granted it independence after a gradual severance of ties — a process similar to the one envisaged for Aruba. Surinam since has been plagued by military coups and racial tensions.

The Antilles are also vulnerable on the economic front. Tourism, another mainstay of the islands' economies, is reportedly off sharply this year. Said one St. Maarten sailboat-cruise organizer this summer: "It's been murder."

Meanwhile, in an effort to stanch the outflow of potential U.S. tax revenue, the Reagan administration is pressuring the Antilles to renegotiate its tax treaty with the United States.

The treaty makes the Antilles attractive to U.S. companies and investors because it offers low tax rates, exempts interest payments from withholding taxes and guarantees anonymity for foreign investors.

Vitriolic debate on art under way in Peking press

By Victoria Graham

PEKING (AP) — An extraordinary, vitriolic debate on art and literature — always a volatile subject in Communist China — is under way in the Chinese press in a rare display of public and political mudslinging.

It comes at a time of increased restrictions on literary freedom and warnings to artists and writers to endorse the Communist Party and socialism and extinguish bourgeois liberalism.

At the same time China has declared that the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung was wrong in his attitude toward intellectuals and wrong in saying that art must serve politics. Now, it says, art must serve the people.

"How?" is the subject of unending debate here. "It's like walking on eggs here," said one intellectual. "The situation is vastly improved, but the relative freedom expands and contracts and we still have a long way to go."

On one level, the debate is being waged by to monthly magazines and their supporters: the *Literati* or the literary gazette, and the hard-liners and leftists with army connections of the report of *The Times*. The latter became famous last year for its rapacious attack on the army writer Bai Hua who criticized Maoism and the Communist Party.

Such debates always are messy in China, foreign diplomatic observers note, recalling last year's tempest over the writer Bai Hua which finally was called off by party chairman Hu Yaobang.

So far, they say, the party probably has

decided to stay away from a hot issue, let both sides fight it out, demonstrate some admirable impartiality and hope for a compromise. "On the one hand, it's always disturbing that these kinds of debates go on," said one foreigner. "On the other hand it's probably a good sign that the party can tolerate this kind of open debate."

One Chinese artist shrugged and said, "I don't bother to read about it. I just do my own work. My paintings may not be hung in public, but at least nobody tells me what to paint in my studio."

In the current debate, report of *The Times* said the literary gazette and others "are mobilizing public opinion and organizing a joint attack on us. They want to treat us as an ultra-left publication and destroy us..." But they have revealed themselves, showing they give only lip service to the third plenum of the central committee but are in fact trampling the line of seeking truth from facts." It accused the *Literati* of "sophistry."

Apart from the debate, secretariat member Hu Qiaomu recently gave a small sign of reassurance to intellectuals. "All works of literature that reflect the feelings of the people should be welcome," he said. "So long as they do not split or insult the people."

China, he added, cannot eliminate all music that does not serve today's politics. "Communists are not so narrow-minded," he said. The mainstream of literature must support socialism, he said, "But all other writings cannot be eliminated and we cannot say the people do not need them."

Baffling mysteries surround ancient Inca ruins in Peru

By Hugo Levans

LIMA (AFP) — The recent discovery of underground temples and a maze of galleries beneath the ruins of Machu Picchu in southern Peru, the lost city of the Incas, may offer some insight into the baffling mysteries that surround these ancient Inca ruins 150 kms from Cuzco.

While exploring the northeast zone of the famous site earlier this year, a Peruvian archaeologist, Julio Zapata, came across the entrance to an underground gallery over-run by vegetation, whose walls and top were covered with carved blocks of granite, evenly laid out.

He was unable to delve any deeper into the gallery because of cave-ins, water seepage and bats. But now further research has begun at the site, though it will undoubtedly take considerable time and money to explore the vast web of galleries, one of which is believed to run to the base of a neighboring mountain.

Manuel Chavez, a Peruvian archaeologist and professor at Cuzco University, suggested the galleries might lead to tombs, temples and maybe even Inca palaces under Machu Picchu.

Prof. Chavez also noted the existence of several underground temples around Cuzco that were built by the Chavin civilization, before the Incas.

Meanwhile, the galleries are yet another link in the great mystery of the ruins of Machu Picchu, which were discovered in 1911 by Hiram Bingham, an American from Yale University.

Bingham had undertaken a great adventure — to locate the city where the Incas had

sought refuge when their capital, Cuzco, was conquered by Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro in 1533. When Bingham arrived, the magnificent ruins of the city were still lost under a dense layer of vegetation, except for a small clearing where generations of a few Indian families had grown food.

The American adventurer was almost certainly the first non-Indian to arrive at the site. Even the Spanish conquistadors, who left few stones unturned in their search for gold, failed to push through the indomitable jungle to the region.

No one knows with certainty what led the Incas to build Machu Picchu — old mountain in Quechua — on a small 2,500-meter high plateau surrounded by the high peaks of the Vilcabamba Mountain chain, at the edge of the Andes and the Amazon forest. It may have been a military or religious center, a last refuge for the Incas and high priests, or the heritage of an even more ancient past.

Some of the buildings, whose massive carved stone walls defy a knife blade to slip between the blocks, resemble the great palace at Cuzco, built at the height of the Inca empire. But others, older, less imposing structures filled with ceramic objects, recall more ancient pre-Inca cultures, like the Chimu, whose center was far away on the northern coast of Peru.

Archaeologists, Inca specialists and the 300-odd tourists who visit the site every day may have some answers to these questions after the coming exploration of the newly discovered depths below Machu Picchu. At the same time, of course, with new discoveries the mystery may thicken further.

Caused by tension in brain system

Narcolepsy controlled but not cured by drugs

By Kin Mille

NEW YORK (AP) — Each day of her life, Miss Ryan consumes 45 milligrams of speed — dextroamphetamine — prescribed by her physician, just to stay awake enough to function. Miss Ryan has narcolepsy and without this drug, she is liable to nod off at nearly any moment.

"I fell asleep once when I went into the bathroom to let a drain of water, fell and woke up with a concussion," Miss Ryan said in a recent interview. "I have been known to sleep 22 hours at a stretch. I even fell asleep once over a stove."

Narcolepsy is a neurological disorder which has no known cure. Its principal symptom is excessive sleepiness. The only medically sanctioned treatment is anesthetic drugs — colloquially, ups — such as dextroamphetamine and pemoline.

The other primary symptom of the disorder is cataplexy — a sudden loss of muscle tone brought on by intense emotion. "About nine years ago, I started having these attacks," said Mari Kaestle, 36-year-old toy designer. "I would feel this sense when I heard something funny. But it got to the point where my husband and I would go out to dinner and I'd just spend the whole meal sliding out of my chair or with my rice in the plate."

"Having narcolepsy is like always being as sleepy as a normal person might be after staying awake three days," said Bill Baird, a narcoleptic and president of the American

Narcolepsy Association (ANA) in Stanford, California.

Although the cause of narcolepsy is a mystery, researchers believe it had to do with a chemical imbalance in the part of the brain that controls wakefulness. Researchers believe there is a genetic cause to narcolepsy and have found multiple instance of the illness within families.

"The best hypothesis is that narcolepsy is caused by a tension in the brain system," according to Dr. Merrill Mitler, chief of the sleep disorders program at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "It doesn't appear to be anatomical. Out there are obvious abnormalities in the brain chemistry."

Typically, narcolepsy first shows up between the ages of 10 and 30. Correct diagnosis, however, takes most narcoleptics an average of 10 to 15 years after consulting three to five physicians, according to the ANA.

"In a physical exam, you don't find anything wrong with a person who has narcolepsy," Baird said. "You must run special tests," said Mitler. "After the initial symptoms, over the next five to seven years the individual may get worse and more symptoms may appear," Mitler said. "But then there's a period of stabilization that lasts the remainder of the individual's life. There is some scant evidence that women after menopause get somewhat better, and some scant evidence that males after 50 or 60 get better. But it's possible that

they simply become more experienced at dealing with their symptoms."

There are various narcolepsy associations in the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany and Canada, as well as the United States. Most narcoleptics control their illness by taking drugs, but the effects are sometimes unpredictable.

"I started mutilating my face, and I think that was very drug-related," said Miss Kaestle, whose cheeks bear pock-like scars, she said she also suffered severe depression and dizziness, all of which she blamed on drugs. And the drug she was taking to stay awake was having the opposite effect. Miss Kaestle stopped the drugs altogether in 1979.

"I had withdrawal symptoms that were fairly severe for several months after, but I basically knew that's what they were," she said. "But I felt like just kicking my heels up in the air. After I stopped taking those drugs, I could walk, I could talk, I was almost human."

Miss Ryan, in contrast, takes the anesthetic pemoline and suffers no apparent side effects. "I've been in this particular drug for five years and so far, I haven't had to do any switching of drugs," she said.

"Side effects can be a problem," Mitler admitted. "We try to match the medication to the individual's needs. Switching medications when side effects develop is essential. And drugs will lose effectiveness, the individual will become tolerant and have to go through

periods of discontinuation."

Mitler, a professor of psychiatry, is particularly concerned with improving diagnostic techniques for narcolepsy. He said the key indicator is the multiple sleep latency test, in which a subject sleeps at two-hour intervals during the day as his brainwaves are monitored by an electroencephalograph.

There is one more important symptom Mitler looks for on this test: rapid eye movement, or REM sleep, a period of light sleep in which people dream, their eyes darting back and forth.

Normal sleep follows a distinct pattern. First is a period of relaxation called the alpha state. Next is Stage 1, a light sleep which lasts a few minutes. Then the normal sleeper enters Stage 2, which is a little deeper. His eyes will seem to roll beneath their lids. This is followed by delta sleep, the most oblivious state. Finally, about an hour or so after falling asleep, the subject reaches REM, which is again light sleep. The narcoleptic frequently goes right into REM sleep.

Miss Ryan, who was a chemist and once entertained the idea of being a doctor, became a potter so she could work at home, away from the pressures of fighting to stay awake in a lab. She said she hasn't suffered greatly from being a narcoleptic. Now in her 50s, she developed narcolepsy when she was 19. She was not correctly diagnosed until 5 1/2 years ago.

"I've been able to live a relatively normal life as long as I didn't expect too much from it," Miss Ryan said. "I'm disappointed that I wasn't able to do all the things I planned. But I'm adaptable and I did some other things and did them quite well without really understanding narcolepsy."

Miss Harden, 38, who was diagnosed at 14, said the illness has not been a great hardship. "I get depressed about three times a year, and it's solely because of the fact that you've got to live on pills," she said.

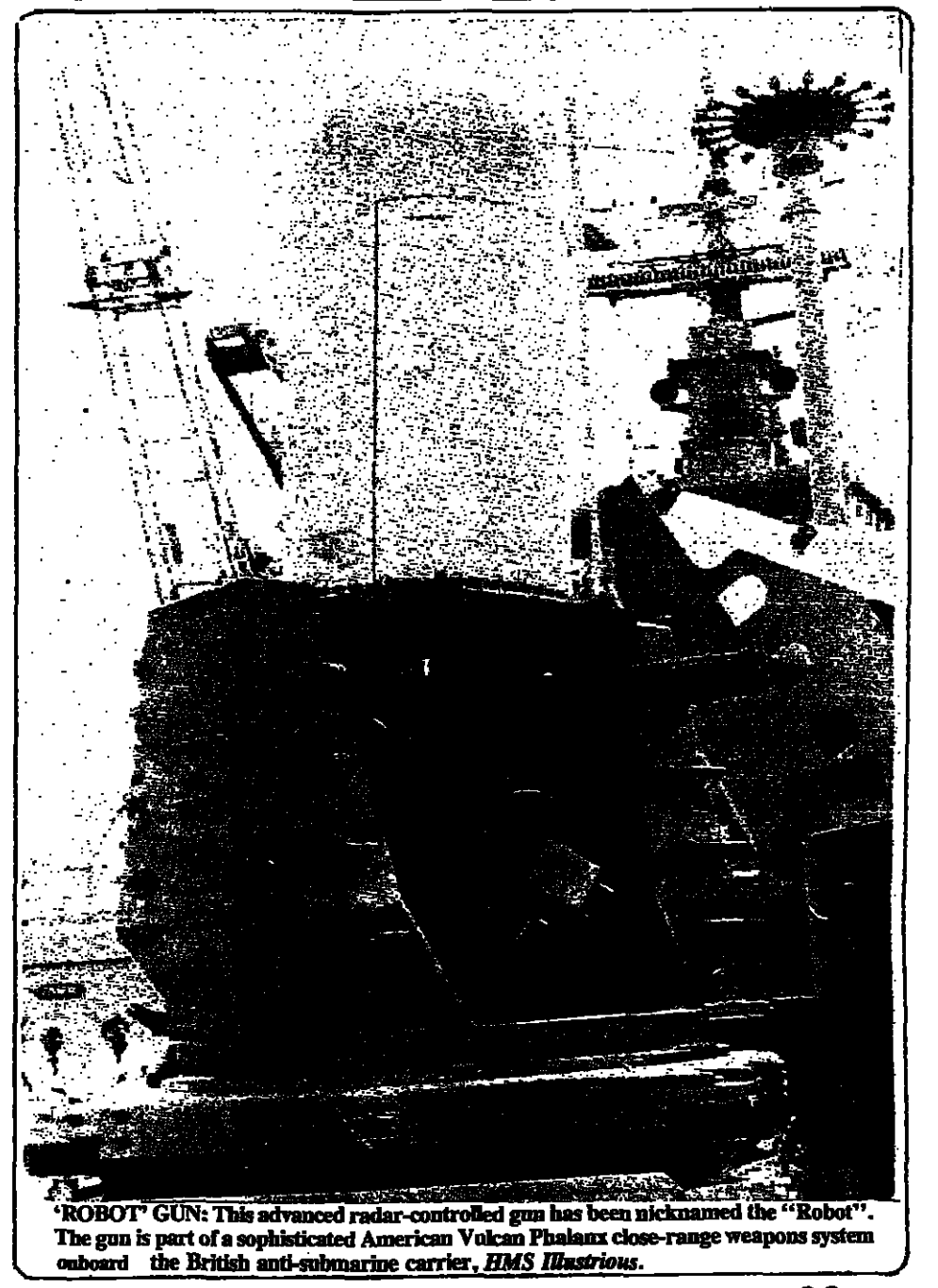
Nicotine may have hidden therapeutic effect

By Anthony Tucker

LONDON (G) — Smoking may have hidden benefits — and not only for the revenue men. The observation that, for reasons unknown, the proportion of non-smokers with the distressing (and potentially fatal) condition known as ulcerative colitis is remarkably high, may point to a therapeutic effect. Somers, it seems, are protected against the condition.

The question is whether you can have the therapy without the smoke, a matter of special importance to those non-smokers who suffer from seemingly uncontrollable degenerative bleeding and ulceration of the colon.

If correspondence in *The British Medical*



'ROBOT' GUN: This advanced radar-controlled gun has been nicknamed the "Robot". The gun is part of a sophisticated American Vulcan Phalanx close-range weapons system onboard the British anti-submarine carrier, HMS Illustrious.

Journal points in the right direction then, at least for some people, the answer could be yes and fairly soon. Doctors Roberts and Diggle, of Newbury, England, having identified a patient whose ulcerative colitis is charmed away within a matter of days by taking up smoking, have taken the experiment a step further.

What in the smoke, they asked, could have such an effect remote from the site of absorption in tarred up lungs? One obvious answer was nicotine, carried by the bloodstream preferentially to the site of inflammation. So, when their patient relapsed through once again abandoning smoking they tried a single, non-blind, non-randomized and hence wholly unscientific

test. Nicotine, absorbed from chewing gum, was substituted for remedial fags. The result was a triumph of therapeutic control. At a chewing gum delivered dose of 20 milligrams of nicotine a day the ulcerative colitis remained in remission. At half this nicotine dose there was an explosive relapse. But the relapse was controlled within 48 hours by a return to 20 milligrams of nicotine a day.

Single cases, of course, do not make good medicine and chewing gum may seem almost as offensive as smoking to the fastidious. But it seems that nicotine may have a value hitherto undreamed of: but beware, for it is also highly toxic. Self-medication might turn out to be the ultimate cure.

ASPIRIN AGAIN A VILLAIN



STOP KILLING YOURSELF

By Peter J.

Steincrohn

M.D., F.A.C.P.

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: There's so much we hear that's scary. Take aspirin, for example. What used to be a wonderful drug has now become surrounded with suspicion. For example, its association with Reye's syndrome — we hear it'll cause bleeding; it will bore a hole in your stomach; it's poison for people with ulcers.

Now, would you believe it, or have you already heard; it's supposed to be bad for women who wear an IUD. Is there anything to this latest aspersion to the use of aspirin? — Mrs. Y.

Dear Mrs. Y.: There are so many theories floating around, it's difficult for physicians (and their patients) to separate the wheat from the chaff.

Yes, I've heard of the recent theory that aspirin may affect the use of intrauterine devices. After a study of more than 100 women, a report states that those who used five or six times the amount of aspirin ordinarily taken for headaches etc., were more likely to become pregnant. But, my opinion is that the evidence isn't conclusive. If you have a headache or other pain, I doubt that an aspirin or two will increase your chances of becoming pregnant. But remember, I only "doubt" it; I can't be sure until further studies turn a theory into an actuality.

MEDICALETTES

(Replies to and from readers):

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: Why is it that women suffer more from depression than men? Isn't it true that women are the stronger sex? — Mrs. G.

Dear Mrs. G.: In many ways, stronger, yes. But there are many

factors that cause depression more often in women. They may be hormonal, psychosocial or genetic. It's well known that following menopause there's greater risk of becoming depressed. It may be due to imbalance of production in estrogen and progesterone. This has a profound effect on the metabolism of the nervous system.

Even during the younger ages, think of the tremendous demand on woman's time. She may be family secretary and chauffeur. She's the manager of household budget. Who takes care of the husband and children when they are ill? Suppose she works at home and outside? Think of the financial and social adjustments after divorce. Fortunately, we now have pills that help lessen the load of depression that patients carry as a heavy burden.

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I don't want to become too introspective about my cholesterol levels, but I think maybe I should. What I'm asking is this: does family history play an important part? I'm only 19. — Mr. T.

Dear Mr. T.: A bad heredity should make us more aware of the "silent" attackers. It gives us time to set up defenses. For example, Carlos A. Dujovne, M.D., professor of medicine at the University of Kansas School of Medicine says, "Individuals whose mother or father has had heart disease before age 55 should be tested even earlier in life, preferably as children." So you see, you will not be abnormally introspective by asking a doctor to check on your cholesterol even though you are only 19.

(Tomorrow: Heart attack — how long in hospital?)



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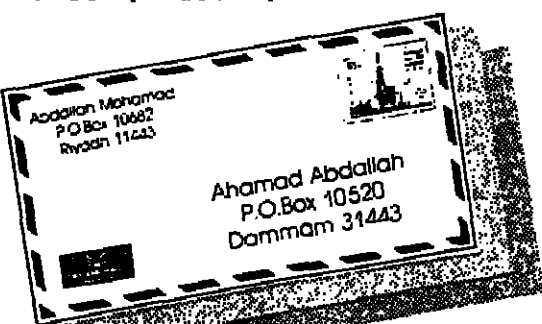
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Backed by trade unions

Swedes propose wage earner funds to give a boost to flagging economy

By Helen Womack

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedes are drifting back from summer holidays to a fierce pre-election debate about a plan to make workers and employers save and invest money.

The many opponents of the radical scheme, advocated by former Prime Minister Olof Palme's Social Democrats, say it could tilt power heavily in favor of the trade unions.

The Social Democrats say the plan is vital to give the flagging Swedish economy a boost but economists calculate it would alter the ownership pattern of Swedish business. "It's communism pure and simple," said one owner of a small business.

The proposal to establish "wage earner funds" around the country is rapidly turning Sweden's Sept. 19 parliamentary and municipal poll into a one-issue election — and one of the most dramatic for many years.

But for the plan, which most Swedes reject, the Social Democrats would be clear favorites to win and regain the power they lost in 1976 after 44 years of uninterrupted office. The idea, backed by the trade unions, is for a percentage of firms' profits and workers' wages to be put in collective funds to buy shares in companies quoted on the stock exchange.

Economists say the funds could generate three to four billion crowns (\$540 to \$710 million) in annual investment capital and own 15 percent of business enterprises within five years. Such a means of boosting investment and widening worker participation is not new as a political idea but no country has ever

actually adopted it.

The Centrist (agrarian) and Liberal parties, now ruling in a shaky minority government, the opposition Conservatives and employer organizations all oppose the plan. "It would mean the transformation of the Swedish social system, since privately owned business enterprises would be taken over," said the Federation of Swedish Industries.

According to opinion polls, most Swedes agree. One sample showed 53 percent of voters were against the funds, 16 percent were in favor and 31 percent undecided. Paradoxically, the latest poll of party support gave the Social Democrats under Palme 46 percent of the vote, three percent more than they won at the last elections in 1979.

The Conservatives also had a good showing with 27 percent, seven more than in 1979, but the Liberals with seven percent and Centrists with 11 were losing support, the poll showed. Social Democrats in the trade unions and the traditionally radical far north of Sweden are the strongest supporters of the funds.

They say the plan is essential to make industry democratic, secure investment and thereby protect employment and social security. The national unemployment rate is only three percent but the rate rises to 15 percent in pockets in the north.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) called for more investment in a recent report on Sweden, which pointed to some economic improvements but an underlying lack of industrial competitiveness.

Other Social Democrats are beginning to

fear the funds scheme could cost them much support if not the election itself. Palme personally opposes the plan to which he is bound by a party Congress decision, while eminent Swedish economist and life-long Social Democrat professor Assar Lindbeck has just quit the party in protest at the proposal.

The proposal has raised constitutional questions and commentators say implementation could be delayed for years. It is also highly technical and ordinary Swedes now show signs of bafflement and boredom with endless media coverage of the plan. "We've got to find some other, simpler issues before Sept. 19 or many Swedes will just not come out to vote," said a Social Democratic Party worker.

The Conservatives, a growing force in Swedish politics under their new leader Ulf Adelsohn, have a different prescription for a leaner, healthier economy — tax and public spending cuts. But they are unlikely to win enough support to take office alone and would face hard negotiations to form any coalition with the other non-Socialists.

In 1981, they left a coalition with Liberals and Centrists because they wanted more sweeping tax cuts than their partners. Swedish politics has been paralyzed ever since, with the minority government depending on Conservative support in every parliamentary vote for a majority of one over the Social Democrats and Communists in the 349-seat chamber.

Opinion polls suggest that the two governing parties could be almost annihilated at the polls.

Pearls cultured in Taipei black clams

By Thomas Chen

TAIPEI — A wealthy mother in Taiwan, aware of its traditional curative values, pays \$125 for a tael (3.75 grams) of powdered pearl at a Chinese medicine store. A young girl uses her savings to buy the same exotic stuff, because she believes that powdered pearl is a superior cosmetic.

In a seemingly unrelated situation, fish pond farmers in northern Taiwan have been plagued by the growing population of black fresh-water clams, called *Anodonta Woodiana*. These everpresent field mollusks deprive the fish fry of the plankton the baby fish feed upon, and even wound the fish with their sharp shells.

Now pearls are being cultured in these harmful clams — like a daydream come true. The credit goes to a pearl dealer, an enterprising farmer, a country girl and the government Chupei Fish Culture Station.

Several years ago, when a Taiwan pearl dealer was purchasing pearls in Japan he learned the secrets of pearl culture. After his return, he organized with his brother farmer Fan Kuo-pin, an experiment on "seeding pearls" in native clams. Fan employed a high school girl, Yeh Su-tuan, as a part-time assistant.

The girl was taught to cut the flesh of a clam into small bits and then transplant the bits into the bodies of healthy clams. She did not really believe in what she was doing until, two years later, she saw that pearls actually had grown in the seeded clams.

Galvanized by the sight and, hardly believing her eyes, she felt the dozens of pearls with her fingers. The pearls she had created were irregularly shaped and were not iridescent. Nevertheless, they filled her with a feeling of accomplishment and stimulated the desire to improve upon what she had wrought.

She had carefully documented the physical conditions of the clams before and after the transplantations. Gradually, she came to understand the relationship of these physical conditions, transplanting techniques, and the quality and temperature of the water to the quality of the pearls.

Now this country girl has become the most skillful pearl culturist in Taiwan. The first batch of pearls she cultured was sold in Japan at attractive prices. Her present problem: how to increase production to meet the vast demand.

Wearing a necklace made of pearls cultured by her own hands, Yeh, in the sultry summer days, works with her clams from dawn to dusk. During the cold days of winters past, she went to the ponds and paddyfields to collect healthy clams. Often, still, she says, her eyes smart from working too long at the meticulous transplantation. Now — her accomplishment recognized — she has been employed by the Chupei Fish Culture Station as a teacher as well as a technician.

Groups of enterprising farmers come to the station to watch her and learn the operation. She patiently begins: "Pearl culture is the art of transplanting the cells from one clam to the outer mantle (epithelium) of another." There is a strip of cells in every clam that secretes an iridescent matter which, under proper conditions can form into a pearl.

The necessary first steps are to collect good clams, open them carefully and strip the cellular glands. The glands are cut into small pieces for transplanting into the outer mantles of other clams.

The host clam is opened a little with a wedge. Then, Yeh uses a pair of small scissors to cut 15 tiny slits into either side of the outer mantle, sticking to the shell. She inserts into each of the slits, a small piece of gland and then removes the wedge.

"It is a simple job, but calls for painstaking care. If you cut the epithelium through, the pearls will grow as part of the shell and will be impossible to remove," she said.

The process took her only one minute, and on completion, she immediately moved the clams to a pond. The seeded clams are kept in framed nets, which hang on strings about 30 centimeters under the water's surface. She continued:

"These framed nets are our 'intensive care wards,'" said Yeh. "It takes three to four months for the clams to recover from the 'surgery.' Actually they will spend their entire lives in the nets."



TREASURE TROVE: An opened mollusk reveals opalescent treasures.

Miss Yeh no longer needs to collect clams from the ponds and paddyfields. They are cultivated in great numbers in ponds outside her office. She carries out a mass "prenatal examination" on the clams every half month to remove the dead and moribund. She has now trained more than ten new pearl culturists, some of whom have already begun to make money with the new technique.

Ambitious entrepreneurial pearl culturists have tried to hire Yeh, making tantalizing offers. Some have offered to back her in establishing her own business. She chose to remain at the Chupei Fish Culture Station because of her excitement about the possibility — through the use of station facilities — of making technical breakthroughs in pearl quality and production.

There are problems in Taiwan's pearl culture development. First, the industry is in its infancy and there is no organization to serve as a prime mover. Considering that, after a clam is seeded, it takes at least two years for the pearl to grow, and that techniques are still unsure, substantial investments in time and money would be at risk in a really major venture.

Second, consumers have long accepted the size, shape and color standards prescribed by Japanese suppliers. We have come to believe that good pearls should generally be round and silvery. Most people aren't aware that most of the pearls offered in jewelry stores were polished and decolorized. The color of a cultured pearl is always consistent with the iridescence of the individual clam that produces it. It can also be affected by the depth and chemistry of water and the health of the host clam. While the standard silvery pearl is lovely, a golden one may be even more fascinating and a true black one is rare and can be most valuable.

Production quantity remains a problem. Because only a few farmers have so far engaged in the new business, the production is too limited to attract buyers to Taiwan. The pearls must be processed and sold in Japan.

To overcome the difficulties, the Chupei Fish Culture Station is attempting to play the role of prime mover. According to Liu Chi-



EXOTIC: Powdered pearl is considered exotic cosmetic.

kang, director of the station, there are 5,000 hectares of ponds and canals in northern Taiwan, much of which is suitable for pearl culture. The value of pond production would be much increased if fish culture could be supplemented with pearl culture. The stock material — field clams — is commonplace in Taiwan; each hectare of pond may now contain thousands of pounds of such clams. As has been noted, their increasing numbers have reduced oxygen and plankton in the ponds, affecting the growth of the fish.

The future for development of pearl culture here is promising, not merely because of an abundant clam supply, but also because of the comparatively limited need for special additional facilities. Farmers can grow pearls together with fish, and a pearl culture project can be large or small. A farmer can start such a business with as little as ten or twenty thousand New Taiwan dollars (the equivalent of several hundred U.S. dollars). Interest is increasing: the Chupei Fish Culture Station now receives about 50 inquiries every day, showing the results of an active farm program.

The station is now studying optimum transplantation positions on the outer mantle of the clam, the relationships of water quality, temperature changes and food supply to the secretion of iridescent element. Its successes have been reflected in a number of extension seminars in June, plus publication and dissemination of detailed pamphlets for farmers' reference.

The shortage of technicians is burningly felt. Only a dozen of the newly trained technicians are really competent. The training takes a year. A fully competent technician like Miss Yeh can seed 200 clams a day. After two years experience, each technician can claim a very attractive income.

Actually there are two kinds of transplantation — with or without a nucleus. A pearl with a nucleus is cultured by inserting a rounded piece of polished shell into the body of the mollusk. This is a difficult technique, but suitable for oyster culture in the sea. Because it contains a globular nucleus, a pearl so cultured is likely to be equally rounded. But, since such a pearl contains only an outer layer of iridescence, it cannot be efficiently powdered for use in medicines and cosmetics. The pearls now cultured in Taiwan are with out a nucleus, and are good for powder as well as for jewelry. Nevertheless, the jewel-shape is not round, but irregular.

The Chupei Fish Culture Station began its experiments in pearl culture in October 1977. It discovered that clams seeded in winter had the highest rate of survival; summer clams are difficult to seed because the reproduction gland is too big, and minor negligence will injure the cells of such a clam.

The station cultivated seeded clams in central and southern Taiwan, and found that a clam cultivated at Kanchang in southern Taiwan could yield 3.1 grams of pearl in seven months; at Chupei in northern Taiwan, it took 22 months to produce 3.79 grams of pearl — indicating that the quality and temperatures of southern Taiwan waters are more suitable for pearl culture. On the average, cultured clams here produce 3.7 grams in two years.

Taiwan has imported clams from other countries for variety experiments. According to Director Liu, a Japanese clam cultivated in Taiwan can grow in two years to the same size as a five-year-old in Japan.

Liu regards pearl culture as a natural sideline for farmers — anyone can do it, at any time, with little capital. If a culturist has no pond, he may keep a few net of seeded clams in a friend's pond. If he hasn't time to seed all his clams in one session, he may seed a few whenever he is free. Even after two years of cultivation, there is no hurry to harvest: the pearls will not perish or rot like pears in an orchard if the harvest is delayed. To the contrary, the longer a pearl is cultivated the richer will be its iridescence.

Three or four years from now, pearl culturing could become a very popular business and, in light of its natural advantages, Taiwan has no reason to fear international competition. In the future, even a less privileged mother or a pretty lady making up for an evening date may well be able to afford to buy a packet of powdered pearl for traditional medicinal uses, or for that perfect makeup for a night on the town.



HELP!... "I'm hungry and want my food. Will someone feed me...right now!" This seal seems to be saying so at his home in a Florida aquarium.

Canada uses gerbils to fight drugs

By Robin McKie

MONTREAL (LOS) — Prison drug racks in Canada will soon be tackled by an unusual new force in crime detection — a team of highly trained gerbils.

Selected for their keen sense of smell and trained at a secret government center, these small, mouse-like creatures may revolutionize the fight against the smuggling of drugs into federal penitentiaries.

This bizarre resort to rodent power has been made by the Correctional Services of Canada, which is responsible for the nation's major prisons. The scientists have trained gerbils, which will be kept in cages at prison gates, to sniff out various drugs and then to press alarm buttons if they scent narcotics.

Gerbils, whose drug detection powers are already being tested at Canadian airports, have several possible advantages over tracker dogs, officials believe. They need little space or food; they are relatively quiet (apart from the odd squeaky treadmill in the cage perhaps); and, are loyal to more than one handler.

Now their powers to cope with the rigors of big-time crime are to be tested — though government officers refuse to say which prison will be the first experimental center or which drugs they will be trained to detect.

"Really, we have been caught on the hop by all the media interest in these animals," said a slightly exasperated Dennis Finlay, chief of media relations for the correctional services.

Falklanders still clearing up mess

PORT STANLEY, Falkland Islands — The Falkland Islanders of Goose Green are still clearing up the mess of battle that devastated their settlement at the end of May.

Houses are still wrecked, vehicles out of action, livestock scattered, mines still exploding. One man canceled his fire insurance policy because he had nothing left to insure.

But most in the community are likely to remain and rebuild the big sheep farm which provides the jobs, predicts farm manager Eric Goss. "I think it has brought them all close together and it has cleared the air," he said in an interview.

"There was a lot of uncertainty in the Falklands before the Argentine invasion, but now that they've come and gone, and Britain has us in their eyes and a focus of their attention, a lot of people feel more safe and secure. With that sort of security people will be quite happy to settle down and rebuild their lives," he said.

The Argentines, who invaded the Falklands April 2, herded the 113 men, women and children of Goose Green into the local recreation hall on May 1. Most were forced to stay there until May 29, when the firing stopped after a day of fierce fighting in the first major land action of the 12-week campaign.

British soldiers of the parachute regiment's 2nd battalion, who liberated Goose Green, helped the islanders start cleaning up.

In Goose Green, one Nepalese Gurkha soldier was killed and two others seriously wounded by a grenade left behind by Argentine forces. It exploded as they worked on filling in an estimated 1,000 foxholes and trenches in the area.

After the Gurkha's death the work was suspended until army engineers finish clearing the explosives from the holes around the settlement, 4 kms south of Darwin and nearly 80 kms west of Port Stanley, the capital.

"It's a job which has to be done before the grass starts growing in October," Goss said. He said that after the fighting, the paratroops undertook the grisly task of collecting for burial the bodies and pieces of bodies of those killed in the fighting.

Other troops removed containers of napalm, which the Argentines had stored between the houses, and tried to clear away the grenades, mortars, guns and ammunition, "which were literally dropped where the Argentines stopped," Goss related.

Army engineers cleared the mines, aided by Argentine volunteers who laid the mines. The settlement was believed mine-free until 10 days ago, when a vehicle was blasted by an anti-tank mine on the beach. The two soldiers driving it were not seriously hurt but areas that were declared safe are now restricted again.

Explosives are still being found concealed in the wool sheds.

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Vatican clarifies role in Ambrosiano affair

ROME, Aug. 22 (R) — Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, was quoted as saying letters of patronage from the Vatican Bank to the late president of the collapsed Banco Ambrosiano did not necessarily imply full-scale guarantees.

Cardinal Casaroli, effectively second only to Pope John Paul in the Vatican hierarchy, made the statement in an interview appearing in Monday's edition of the Italian weekly news magazine *L'Espresso* which the publishers released Saturday.

It was the first time that a Vatican official had commented openly and in detail on the involvement of the Vatican Bank, with the now-liquidated Banco Ambrosiano spa since the Holy See last month ordered three external bankers to carry out a full inquiry.

Cardinal Casaroli also disputed press reports that the controversial letters of patronage covered loans totaling \$1.4 billion. He said it was of fundamental importance to clarify the validity of the letters.

"In the opinion of experts some of those letters, which are part of the normal banking practice, are such that they do not necessarily

imply total commitment," Cardinal Casaroli said.

"I believe there are limits to the links which many people think those letters give rise to," he added.

Contesting the press reports that the letters covered credits totaling \$1.4 billion, he said this figure included some options in which the Vatican Bank had no part.

"I repeat, much depends on the tenor of those letters of patronage we mentioned," he said. "One must be good and correct, but not artful."

Ambrosiano was put into forced liquidation by Italy's monetary authorities on Aug. 7 after the most dramatic banking collapse in Italian post-war history.

The liquidators asked a Milan court last Thursday to rule the bank insolvent with debts exceeding assets by more than 500 billion lire (\$360 million), according to court sources.

At the center of Ambrosiano's controversy are more than \$1 billion worth of loans made by its Latin American subsidiaries to 11 Panamanian companies.

Soviets laud U.S. grain pact

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AFP) — Soviet leaders are doubly pleased with the one-year extension of the Soviet-American grain agreement because it eases Soviet supply problems and breaches America's tough trade policy, observers here have said.

However, the Soviet press Saturday failed to report that the Soviet Union Friday informed Washington that it had accepted the extension.

The Communist Party paper *Pravda* carried a long article on American attempts to "counter" the Soviet Union's economic

development by means of trade sanctions". But the extension means that the Soviet Union is assured of supplies of between six and eight million tons of grain on the basis of arrangements made in 1976. This will enable the Soviet Union to cope with severe food problems following two bad years in the agricultural sector.

The extension of the existing grain agreement represents a political success for the Kremlin. The Soviet press has strongly attacked the U.S. policy of applying trade sanctions against Eastern bloc countries.

The press has urged Western European countries to disassociate themselves from what it described as a "line of confrontation" between the two powers.

Observers said the extension of the grain agreement provided Moscow with an additional argument against the American embargo on the use of U.S. equipment in construction of the trans-European gas pipeline.

One Soviet analyst told Agence France-Presse Saturday that "U.S. President Ronald Reagan would like to impose on his allies restrictions which he himself does not accept."

This argument is expected to be developed by the press here in coming weeks. Press reports have already commented that the West, in seeking to penalize the Soviet Union, is punishing itself.

"WE'VE GOT TO STOP WRINGING OUR HANDS"



With income down 25%

Polish economy in total mess

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (AFP) — A 25 percent cut in real incomes. A 22 percent shortfall in output, and an absenteeism rate of up to 25 percent — these are some of the officially recognized problems which continue to undermine the Polish economy.

The figure of 25 percent for the cut in real incomes in the first seven months of the year, compared with the same period last year, was given recently by Prices Minister Zdzislaw Krasinski at a press conference.

It reflects continuing economic recession against a background of suddenly heightened tension. It is two years this month since the founding of the independent Solidarity trade union, suspended since martial law last December.

The minister blamed the recent slump in the standard of living on "a major reduction" in national output.

Large sectors of the population, and particularly the worst off, are having to pull in their belts. It is so difficult for some people to make ends meet that the government has

decided to make a "poverty allowance" to more than four million retired people with low incomes.

Other factors are a shortage of labor, non-working Saturdays, early retirement by 600,000 people compared with the expected figure of 150,000. The minister said that in addition output was affected by longer maternity leave, increased absenteeism, particularly because of illness. The overall effect was a production shortfall of about 22 percent, the minister concluded.

According to the press, there is a "dramatic" labor shortage. The Communist Party paper *Trybuna Ludu* has reported that at the Lenin foundation plant, which employs nearly 40,000 people, there is a daily absenteeism rate of 25 percent.

In this plant, one furnace would not be put into service by the expected date because of a shortage of staff, the daily said, indicating that this example was typical of other sectors of the economy.

Taipei records \$1.5b trade gain

TAIPEI, Aug. 22 (CNA) — The Republic of China's two-way foreign trade in the first seven months of this year totaled \$24 billion, down 5.9 percent from the same period of last year, leaving a surplus of \$1.5 billion.

The Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, which announced customs-clearance figures recently listed exports at \$12.9 billion, up 0.3 percent, and imports at \$11.3 billion, down 12.1 percent.

The total value of exports and imports in July amounted to \$3.7 billion, up 0.3 percent from the same month in 1981. Exports reached \$1.9 billion, down 0.5 percent, the lowest monthly decrease since last April. Imports were valued at \$1.627.7 million, up 1.3 percent, the first monthly increase so far this year.

One major reason for the improved trade performance in July, according to trade analysts, is that local manufacturers have

boosted their investment.

In the January-July period, the United States remained the nation's No. 1 trading partner with the two-way trade value totaling \$7.8 billion, accounting for 32.5 percent of the total trade volume. This was followed by Japan with \$4.4 billion, and Saudi Arabia with \$1.5 billion.

The United States was the largest export market for Taiwan goods in this period and accounted for a total of \$5 billion worth of products, followed by Japan, \$1.5 billion; Hong Kong \$953.7 million; West Germany, \$452.6 million; Saudi Arabia, \$428.4 million; and Australia, \$356.2 million.

Companies told to honor

France firm on pipeline deal

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP) — France intends to require French companies to honor contracts signed with the Soviet Union on equipment supplies for construction of the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe, sources at the prime minister's office have confirmed.

The statement followed the publication in two French newspapers Saturday of a telegram indicating that the French government would "requisition" the services of companies who refuse to fulfill their contracts.

The newspapers *Le Monde* and *Quotidien de Paris* both said the telegram which an official source described as "confidential" but "in line with the determination of the French position" — had been sent by the external affairs ministry to different embassies and companies.

The telegram said the ministry of research and industry had sent a letter on Aug. 10 to four French companies — Alstom, Creusot-Loire, Dresser-France and Rockwell-Valves — involved in the pipeline project. The letter warned them that the government "expects the contracts concluded with the Soviet Union to be executed" and "reserves the right, if necessary, to make administrative or statutory measures to this effect, including requisition, if need be."

The U.S. government has embargoed the use of U.S. technology for the Soviet pipeline, and all four of these companies have financial interests in the United States.

The telegram quoted Saturday said if Washington maintained the embargo — which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Friday night said would be done — "the decision in principle had been taken, particularly to requisition the services of the Dresser Company, the first to make scheduled deliveries, if it were to continue to follow the orders of its U.S. directors."

Dresser, a subsidiary of Dresser Industries Inc. in the U.S., stopped work on 21 gas compressors on June 22, the day after the U.S. embargo.

According to the telegram, possible measures against Dresser would be taken between Sunday and Tuesday, the scheduled delivery date.

Saturday was the legal limit for companies involved in the U.S. embargo to present their observations to Washington on President Ronald Reagan's decision to extend the embargo to European companies working under U.S. patent.

UAE halts rig operations

DUBAI, Aug. 22 (AP) — Operations at the Bull-run oil rig, 15 miles (24 kilometers) offshore Dubai opposite the Iranian coast, have been suspended pending an investigation into a mysterious fire that erupted Wednesday night.

Officials declined to elaborate Saturday on a brief statement issued about the incident, which said that one Indian worker was killed and eight others injured before the fire was brought under control.

No details could be obtained on the extent of damage or circumstances under which the fire started. All oil installations in Dubai were declared prohibited areas earlier this month.

The rig, owned by Atwood Oceanic of the United States, is in the Fateh offshore field in a concession area operated jointly by the Dubai Petroleum Company and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Fateh is one of two main offshore regions that account for the bulk of Dubai's crude

production, estimated at 250,000 barrels daily. The Indian Embassy refused to give the names of the Indian worker killed and two other Indians, employees of Atwood Oceanic, who were taken to Al-Rashid hospital. It said only the next of kin and relatives would be notified.

Al-Rashid hospital said two British nationals employed by Sperry Sun, another western company involved in Fateh operations, required hospitalization. It declined to give names or talk about their condition.

The rest of the injured suffered only minor burns and were treated on the spot. Two days before the rig fire, a powerful explosion at a desert "Union explosives" warehouse destroyed two depots, injured one person and damaged a nearby security guardhouse.

The cause of the explosion, which broke windows and shook buildings 13 miles (22 kilometers) away, has not been determined.

Peking to set up N-power station

PEKING, Aug. 22 (R) — Plans to build Communist China's first commercial nuclear power station are at an advanced stage, the *Workers' Daily* said Thursday.

The newspaper said research and design for the project were almost complete and environmental tests had been conducted. Diplomatic sources said the reactor would be built near Shanghai, using Chinese-produced equipment for the core and other key parts.

But they noted that the 300-megawatt nuclear plant would be small by Western standards, and it would probably take years to start producing electricity.

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To speed global recovery

IMF urges West to cut deficits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (R) — Industrial countries should place more emphasis on cutting budget deficits in order to reduce interest rates and speed global economic recovery, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said Sunday.

In its annual report, the multi-national lending institution said the industrial countries had done a good job over the past year in bringing down inflation.

But the IMF said much of this progress had been made through the use of tight monetary policies which had pushed interest rates to historically high levels.

The IMF urged industrial countries to continue to employ stable and restrictive monetary policies to reduce inflation, but added that budgetary policies must also be improved.

"Large budget deficits (in the industrial nations) have become a persistent factor, instead of merely a temporary phenomenon related to an economic recession," the IMF said.

The IMF mentioned France, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Italy and Sweden as countries with serious budget problems. But it took particular note of the

United States, which it said "is generally recognized to have a serious fiscal problem".

U.S. budget deficits are projected at well over \$100 billion in the next few years. The IMF said that if the United States concentrated on narrowing deficits while retaining strict monetary policies, interest rates would decline and economic growth would improve.

During a briefing on the report, IMF officials conceded that the world economic outlook had deteriorated in recent months and they had been forced to revise downward their already dismal forecast for the current year.

The IMF staff estimated that global economic growth would amount to less than three-quarters of a percentage point this year. One IMF official said the staff now thinks growth will be even less this year, although he would not divulge the precise figure in the new projection.

The IMF said the economic outlook for the developing countries, both those that export petroleum and those that do not, should continue to worsen this year. Declining prices for raw materials and commodities are largely to blame, it said.

Its report also looked at the sensitive area of government intervention in the currency markets. At the Versailles economic summit this summer, the major industrial countries agreed to undertake a study on central banks' intervention on exchange markets with help from the IMF.

Western European governments contended on relatively frequent intervention by central banks helps prevent large and painful swings in the values of various currencies. The United States, however, has argued that intervention distorts the natural flow of the markets and is unnecessary.

The IMF came down squarely in the middle on this issue.

U.S. economy witnesses a hectic week

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP) — The U.S. economy moved — and delivered — something for just about everyone last week, but it also left a lot of questions unanswered and a lot of arguments unsettled.

In the space of five business days, Americans saw: — Lower interest rates and higher stock prices. — Tax increases and reforms to bring about \$100 billion in extra revenues and budget cuts to trim the red ink. A victory for President Ronald Reagan and bipartisan, if somewhat reluctant, support from Congress.

But the shot in the arm that sent spirits soaring on Wall Street and in Washington wasn't enough to cure the basic problems of the U.S. economy.

"The patient is still quite sick," said Jack W. Lavery, chief economist at Merrill Lynch Economics Inc. "The temperature has gone down, but the patient may have something of a relapse."

There has been no sudden drop in unemployment, now at a record 9.8 percent, and none is immediately likely. Estimates of the gap between federal income and federal spending continue to grow. And any drop in consumer interest rates — the kind that determine whether people can afford to borrow money to buy houses and automobiles — is still months away.

Nepal premier blamed for crisis

KATMANDU, Nepal, Aug. 22 (AP) — Nepal's national assembly Sunday condemned the government's lack of action on food scarcity and price hikes and two legislators called for the resignation of the prime minister, assembly sources said.

The motion condemning the government of this Himalayan Kingdom was signed by 84 of the 135 members of the assembly, the sources said. Lokendra Bahadur Chand and Prakash Chandra Lohani, two prominent members of the anti-government group that championed the resolution, said food scarcity was a man-made crisis worsened by bad weather. They alleged high-level corruption hampered the government's responsibility in tackling the crisis.

The two also called for the resignation of Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa for his alleged failure to "check the skyrocketing price rise" of food, according to the assembly sources.

The legislators accused the government of failing to create buffer food stocks despite a 3.5 percent production increase last year.

India team set to visit Iran

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (AFP) — A new trade agreement between India and Iran is likely to be concluded during Indian Commerce Minister Shivraj Patil's visit to the Gulf next week, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

During the visit, Patil, who is to lead a high-powered delegation, is to have talks with Iran's Commerce Minister Asghar Awladi on ways and means of increasing and diversifying Indo-Iran trade and economic cooperation.

The discussions are to be a follow-up to the recent visit of an Iranian delegation. The delegation consists of senior officers in the ministries of commerce, finance, steel and mines and the Reserve Bank of India.

Financial Roundup

Riyal rates stay depressed

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Aug. 22 The local markets continued to react cautiously Sunday, with few deals reported all day in thin trading. Volume of transactions were also low, with dealers engaged in very short-term covering positions. Riyal rates were depressed with some continuing falls in short term-rates, taking the week-fixed deposit to 7-8 percent on opening, but later inching down to 6½-6¾ percent levels — the lowest seen this year.

In the other fixed deposits, the picture was the same with the one-month JIBOR falling to 8¾-9¼ percent and the one-year deposit at around 11½ percent. The gap between the riyal and dollar deposit rates has now narrowed considerably, with the one month dollar quoted at 9¾-9¾ percent

and the one year at around 11½ percent levels.

Pressure on riyal rates to ease further is also being exerted by continuing riyal liquidity disbursements which enter the market. While these might not be large in volume, yet given the thinness of the local market structure, any injection is bound to cause sharp market reactions across the board.

In the local exchanges, spot riyal/dollar rates opened cautiously at 3.4395-03 levels, but lack of business drove the spot price to below the official SAMA (Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency) parity level of 3.4400 at 3.4390-98. Interbank dealing both out of the Kingdom and the Bahraini-based OBU's — offshore banking units — was slight, even at the lower prices.

Mexicans heave sigh of relief

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22 (R) — Mexican businessmen, foreign bankers and the national press voiced welcome relief over a decision by international banks in New York to allow debt-crippled Mexico to delay its loan repayments. "This gives us some breathing space, at least," said one banker. The New York meeting Saturday approved the rescheduling of \$10 billion in short-term loans and raised the prospect of immediate loans of more than \$4 billion, mainly from official U.S. agencies and American banks.

The worst financial crisis to hit Mexico in modern times has emerged over the past few weeks. The country, despite oil wealth ran out of dollars and was forced to introduce unprecedented exchange control regulations.

The worst now seems to be over for the peso. It rallied in trading on Thursday and Friday to close the week at around 100 to the dollar compared with 130 earlier.

"Financial respite" was now the authoritative daily newspaper *Excelsior* headlined its editorial on the New York meeting which brought representatives of about 100

foreign banks face to face with Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog.

Excelsior said the agreed three-month suspension of principal repayments would give the government a breathing-space to formulate sounder financial policy.

The paper made no suggestions though everyone from the government to the general public agrees that financial austerity will reign for at least the next year or so.

Mexico has also begun negotiations for a \$4.5 billion credit with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which impose strict conditions on any credit it advances.

Such conditions are likely to include dismantling Mexico's deep-rooted system of basic consumer goods subsidies, big public spending cuts and some sort of wage control to help lower inflation.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 p.m. Saturday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.13	9.137
Bangladesh Taka		15.35
Belgian Franc (1,000)		73.20
Canadian Dollar		279.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	140.50	140.30
Dutch Guilder (100)	127.75	127.50
Egyptian Pound	3.31	3.47
Emirates Dirham (100)	93.50	93.70
French Franc (100)	50.40	50.10
Greek Drachma (1,000)	49.52	50.30
Indian Rupee (100)		36.12
Iranian Rial (100)		
Iraqi Dinar	5.75	
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.00	24.85
Japanese Yen (1,000)		13.55
Jordanian Dinar	9.70	9.65
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.92	11.895
Lebanese Lira (100)	67.25	66.60
Moroccan Dirham (100)		55.90
Pakistani Rupee (100)		28.25
Philippines Peso (100)		40.73
Pound Sterling	6.00	5.985
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00	94.56
Singapore Dollar (100)		160.63
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		31.15
Swedish Krona (100)	166.75	166.55
Syrian Lira (100)	58.25	59.95
Turkish Lira (1,000)		
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.44
Yemeni Riyal (100)	75.00	75.20

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6441000, Jeddah.

Kenya incidents upset UAE trade

DUBAI, Aug. 22 (WAM) — The abortive coup in Kenya and the widespread looking of business establishments that followed have cast a shadow over the promising trade route to Africa painstakingly developed by Dubai merchants during the last two years.

The Dubai-based daily *Gulf News* reported Sunday that losses estimated at 400 million pounds may delay payments and result in a freezing of fresh orders from Nairobi businessmen who have been buying from the Dubai market regularly.

Even more serious is the likelihood of a fall in re-exports to other African states such as Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda and Zaïre, which were being routed through the Kenyan Port of Mombasa.

The disruption in the African trade has come at a time when businessmen in Dubai have been exploring ways to secure speedier payments for their re-export.

BRIEFS

PARIS, (AFP) — The French Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, which trades as Total, is to strengthen its activities in Southeast Asia by establishing a wholly owned subsidiary in Singapore to be called Total Petroleum Southeast Asia (TOP-SEA). The company has had an office in Singapore since last year, but now intends to step up the sale of crude oil and refined products in Southeast Asia.

Total bought 1.7 million tons of oil from Indonesia, mainly for sale to Japan, last year.

MARYLAND, (AFP) — The United States firm Fairchild Industries, which makes light aircraft, filed an official complaint of unfair competition against its Brazilian competitor Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica, of which the Brazilian government owns 51 percent. Fairchild said that the subsidies had enabled Empresa Brasileira to send the sales of its 18-passenger turbo-jet Bandeirante EMB 110P aircraft shooting up from seven percent of the U.S. market in 1978 to 35 percent, at the expense of Fairchild's 19-passenger Metro aircraft.

BUDAPEST, (AFP) — Hungary will meet its grain harvest target of 14 million tons this year with the help of a good maize crop despite drought and floods, the Communist Party daily *Nepszabadsag* has reported. The paper did not give figures for the wheat crop, but said it would not be far below the 1980 level, indicating a crop of about five million tons which would be good to medium. It is believed that Hungary will be able to export some grain from this year's harvest.

LONDON, (AFP) — The General Council of British Shipping has advised its members to avoid sending vessels to Kharg Island where Iran has its main oil terminal. The advice follows the decision by Iraq that ships using the port are likely to be attacked, whatever their nationality. Several shipowners are offering vessels for the run, but on the basis that insurance premiums could rise sharply, they are asking rates which the market judges to be excessive.

KUALA LUMPUR, (AFP) — Malaysia secured \$1.1 billion loan from a consortium of 74 international banks to finance its development projects. Speaking at the signing of the syndicated loan, Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said the "jumbo loan" was the biggest raised for any country in the whole of Asia.

BELGRADE, (AFP) — Yugoslavia has clinched a \$2.1 billion deal whereby 80 Yugoslav firms will build 35,000 apartments in five Algerian cities, notably Algiers and Oran, the newspaper *Politika* has reported. It added that the work, due to begin in November, should be completed within six years.

HONG KONG, (R) — Hanyang Corp, a member of South Korea's Hanyang group, signed for a \$254.5 million medium term credit facility, Citicorp International group said as joint-lead manager.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Central Province Health Department	Planning hospitals in	402/403	300	23-8-1982
Southern Province Health Department	Building three small clinics	—	500	22-8-1982
Abha Education Dept.	Maintaining the electrical and air-conditioning networks of the area's schools;	1	500	24-8-1982
" " "	Cleaning the ministry's schools in the area;	2	300	" "

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SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON
3RD DHUL QA'DA 1402/22ND AUGUST 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2.	Barber Terrier	Barber	Contrs/Gen.	22.8.82
3.	Imperial Star	O. Trade	Timber/Tiles/Gen.	21.8.82
4.	Haj Anwar	El Hawi	Timber	20.8.82
5.	Bobi	O.C.E.	Steel Pipes/Pty	21.8.82
6.	Bijela	A.A.	Barley	21.8.82
7.	Al Assiri	Mofarrij	Timber/Gen./Timber	20.8.82
8.	Barakatallah	S.S.M.S.C.	Timber/Past moss	21.8.82
9.	Katherine C	O.C.E.	Reefer	18.8.82
11.	Tasman Rex	O.C.E.	Reefer	18.8.82
12.	Union Darwin	O.C.E.	Contrs/Foodstuffs	18.8.82
13.	Agios Nicolaos IV	Alpha	Tiles/Timber/Steel	22.8.82
14.	Hellenic Star	F.A.M.E.	Rice/Gen./Contrs.	22.8.82
16.	Hilde Del Mar	Star	Containers	18.8.82
17.	Al Kaid	Star	Durra/Dried Melon	18.8.82
18.	Zeus I	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	18.8.82
19.	Sagr Yanbu	Redec	Bulk Cement	18.8.82
20.	Kopelina Sosnica	O.C.E.	Contrs/Gen.	18.8.82
21.	Zetta	Bamaodah	Barley	18.8.82
22.	Macca	Bamaodah	Cement	18.8.82
24.	Saudi Rose	M.E.S.A.	General	18.8.82
25.	Maldiva Promoter	Orri	Rice/S'ghum/Timer	11.8.82
26.	Khalij Crystal	O.C.E.	Reefer	18.8.82
27.	Etoku Maru	O.C.E.	Reefer	18.8.82
28.	Asteri	Star	Reefer	20.8.82
29.	Tropical Land	Alireza	Reefer	20.8.82
30.	Nour	High Speed	Timber/Gen.	21.8.82

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3.11.1402/22.8.1982 CHANGES FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

No.	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
1.	Jerry Everett	Orri	Bananas	21.8.82
N2.	Aegis Mystic	Alsaada	Maize	13.8.82
4.	Edelweiss	UEP	Bagged Barley	14.8.82
5.	Asia Loyalty	UEP	Steel Products	19.8.82
8.	Saudi Sunrise	Orri	Cement/Gen.	19.8.82
10.	Kalifimos	Gosaihi	Timber	20.8.82
13.	Eastern Freedom	Kanoo	Steel Pipes	20.8.82
14.	Elpidoforos	Shobokshi	Gen./Steel	21.8.82
15.	Sunderbans	Sea	General	21.8.82
18.	Saudi Cloud	Orri	General	20.8.82
19.	Sigirya	Alsaada	Bagged Sugar	17.8.82
22.	Gelora-1	Gosaihi	Plywood	19.8.82
23.	Tor Bay	Kanoo	Containers	21.8.81
26.	Shokawa Maru	Alireza	Containers	21.8.82
27.	Tri Color	Barber	Containers	21.8.82
28.	Dimotrios	Orri	Bulk Bauxite	14.8.82
29.	Georgios-Z	Shobokshi	General	20.8.82
30.	Dugiotar	Gosaihi	Gen./Pipes	19.8.82



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In semifinal encounters

McEnroe, Connors bite the dust

MASON, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia took only 63 minutes Saturday night to crush second-seeded Jimmy Connors 6-1, 6-1 and move into Sunday's final of the \$300,000 ATP Tennis Championships where he will meet Steve Denton.

Denton, seeded 11th in this 64-player hard court tournament, earlier powered his way past top-seeded John McEnroe 7-6, 6-4, Sunday's winner will collect \$48,000 with \$24,000 going to the loser.

Lendl was awesome as he posted his first "official" victory over Connors in eight career meetings. Connors had lost to Lendl in their last meeting, an exhibition last January in Toronto.

The only two times Connors could hold serve he had to battle back from love-40 and 15-40. In the first set, Connors, who won Wimbledon in July for the second time in his career, won just 13 points. Many of those came on unforced errors by Lendl.

In the second set, Connors averted a shutout by saving five match points in the sixth game by holding serve. He had to win nine points to do it, matching the nine points he had captured in the first five games of the set.

Connors didn't help himself as time after time he drove the ball into the net or out of the court for unforced errors. The left-hander also committed the only double-fault of the match.

McEnroe, the world's No. 1 player and the defending champion here in this hard court tournament, played spiritless tennis, serving five double-faults, four in one game — and being dominated by Denton's hard serve.

Denton fired five aces and nine service winners. But the statistics don't tell the story. Time and gain, McEnroe got his racket on Denton's booming serve, but either put it into the net or out of the court. And Denton, like McEnroe one of the better doubles players in tennis, dominated the net as the New Yorker never was able to find his game.

Denton broke McEnroe in the sixth game of the opening set, winning three of his points on McEnroe's errors. The New York Left-hander broke Denton right back in the next game with a perfect forehand passing shot. One of the winners he hit in the windy conditions at the Jack Nicklaus sports center.

"Everything I hit was tentative," McEnroe said. "There is nothing about my game that is not tentative right now. I'm just worrying about myself and I have a lot to worry about right now."

"I think he missed a lot of first serves that he usually doesn't and that was attributable to

the wind," Denton said of McEnroe. "I don't throw my ball up as high (on the serve)."

McEnroe, who was troubled for the second straight day by a bleeding blister on the bottom of his right foot, also was troubled by his shot selection. Asked about one particular shot, he said: "That was a stupid shot. It's not one to try in a tiebreaker with the wind blowing. But then I've been trying stupid shots all week."

In Los Angeles, Australians Rod Laver and Fred Stolle scored semifinal victories in the \$33,000 Lager Legends championships at the Los Angeles Tennis Club.

Laver, seeded second in the event for for-



McEnroe...a spiritless display
mer tennis standouts now 35 years of age and older, topped unseeded Mark Cox of Great Britain 6-1, 6-3. The unseeded Stolle upset top-seeded Ken Rosewall of Australia 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Meanwhile, Jay Lapidus, a hard-hitting 23-year-old, on Saturday won the right to battle seventh-seeded Eric Fromm in Sunday's final match of the Stowe Grand Prix Tournament. This will be the first Grand Prix final match for both players. Fromm, a 24-year-old defeated Terry Moor, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2. Lapidus defeated Tom Gullickson 6-4, 7-6.

Tennis fans watched the semifinals matches huddled in blankets to keep warm while a bitter wind forced players to place their shots carefully. Fromm is suffering from tendonitis, but still found his blistering forehand to be his most consistent weapon against Moor. Moor fought back after a slow start in the first set to

win the second set, but couldn't keep up the momentum in the final set.

Fromm, who has fought his way up rapidly to No. 74 in the amateur rankings, attributes his performance to "A lot of hard work."

"I'm playing much more consistently than I've ever played before," the New Yorker said. And he'll have to play well Sunday if he wants to beat Lapidus in the finals of the \$75,000 championship.

Currently ranked 103rd in the world, the determined lefty is playing more intensely and more aggressively than he has in years. Lapidus earlier disposed of second-seeded Tim Mayotte. Brad Gilbert and Australian John Alexander, all in straight sets. Fromm has also beaten Chris Dunk, and South Africans Eddie Edwards and Fred Sauer.

As Simmonds stretches Jaeger

Martina breezes past Hana

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 22 (AP) — Martina Navratilova, showing why she is ranked No. 1 in the world, beat Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 7-5 Saturday to advance to the final of the \$200,000 Player's Challenge Tennis Tournament.

Navratilova meets third-seeded Andrea Jaeger, who beat Italy's Sabina Simmonds 6-2, 1-6, 6-1 in the other semifinal.

Navratilova, who has won 63 of 64 matches this year, took advantage of unforced errors by Mandlikova to breeze through the first set. Mandlikova blasted several forehand winners past Navratilova during the opening set, but was unable to hold service and netted several easy returns.

Mandlikova rushed the net effectively in the second set, but her service again let her down. Trailing 4-2, she put away a backhand volley to break Navratilova's service and win the seventh game at love.

But Navratilova broke back to go up 5-3. Mandlikova broke Navratilova again and held her own service to tie the set 5-5, but unforced errors cost her the final two games of the match.

Navratilova has a 7-4 lifetime record against Jaeger's including three straight victories this year. "She's the one who had better do something different," said Navratilova, when asked what strategy she would have to employ to beat Jaeger. "The last three times I've played her I've won in three sets."

Jaeger, ranked fourth in the world by the women's tennis association, overcame a shaky second set to win 6-2, 1-6, 6-1 on a chilly, windy afternoon at Jarry Stadium.



Connors...proves poor match

Gower's sparkling 111 boosts Leicestershire

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Agencies) — David Gower, England cricket star, hit his maiden century in the English Cricket County Championship this season for Leicestershire — in sparkling style.

The fair-haired batsman, who captained England in the second Test against Pakistan at Lord's, clicked into his best form against Somerset at Taunton. He made elegant strokes all round the wicket to score 111 in 206 minutes before being caught in the slips off off-spinner Vic Marks. His century, out of Leicestershire's 364 for five declared, included two sixes and 13 fours. Nigel Briers kept him company with a superb unbeaten 91, and R. Cobb (63) and Roger Tolchard cracked a brisk 50 in Leicestershire's massive total. Somerset were 14 for one at the draw of stumps.

South African Ken McEwan led an Essex run spree against Warwickshire at Colchester. McEwan ravaged his third century of the season — scoring 128 in just 140 minutes with three sixes and 13 fours — as Essex caned 502 off a Warwickshire attack which included England skipper Bob Willis. McEwan eventually holed out to Barbadian Gladstone Small while attempting his fourth sixer.

Willis, named to lead the England side for the twin tour this winter, had a miserable day. His team was unable to stop the flow of runs. To make matters worse he failed to accept a return offering from Brian Hardie when the batsman was just four and his first seven overs cost him 43 runs. Hardie went on to make 86, with the other main contributors being Stuart Turner (83) and Graham Gooch (72).

Surrey left-hander Allan Butcher and

David Smith, who put on 315 against Warwickshire recently, completed their second double century partnership in ten days in the match against Worcestershire at Worcester. Butcher hit 162 with 20 fours and Smith a career-best 150 not out as Surrey romped to 419 for two by the close. Their second-wicket partnership was worth 225 in 70 overs.

Former England batsman, Bob Woolmer, returned to the Kent team after six weeks out of cricket with a fractured cheekbone, and scored 67 in Kent's 324 for six declared against Gloucestershire at Folkestone. Woolmer's effort was one of the fine ones for Kent as Mark Benson once again towered over all with a brisk 81. Chris Cowdery (54), Alan Knott (44 not out) and Chris Tavaré (42) were the other useful contributors. Gloucestershire had replied with 45 for no wicket.

Northamptonshire restricted Hampshire to 268 at Northampton. Only West Indian Gordon Greenidge (62), N. Pocock (53) and Trevor Jesty (46) weathered the wiles of spinner David Steele, who returned fine figures of six for 59. The Northants made a poor start and were 29 for one at the close.

Derbyshire were on a firm footing at Chesterfield against Sussex. Derbyshire's frontliners patiently saw their side through to 240 for three with England's Geoff Miller hitting a sedate 52, which was overshadowed by John Wright's 79 and Peter Kristen's 63 not out.

New Zealander Richard Hadlee led Nottinghamshire's run riot with 91 and the help of Kenyan Basharat Hassan (83) and R. Robinson (59) as Notts tallied 318 against Glamorgan at Swansea. The Welsh side had made 69 for one in reply with their main run-getter Alan Jones unbeaten on 42.

Yugoslav's brush aside Spaniards' lukewarm challenge

United States team of college players in the opener, could count themselves lucky as Spain played well below par and they came through 109-91 (54-49). However, they will not be able to count on similar generosity when they face the Soviets on Monday.

Spain came through the preliminary round unbeaten, with a victory over the Americans to boot, and thrashed Colombia, by a 53-point margin, in their first final pool match.

The Soviets now have six points from three matches — their preliminary round 108-69 win over Australia also counts for final pool standings. Yugoslavia and Spain, with five points each from three games, come next, followed by the United States and Australia, on three points from two games, and Canada, whose three points come from three games. Colombia have two from two.

The Spaniards played well only for the first five minutes and with playmaker Juag Corvan on out of form they became disjointed and gave the ball away too often.

Kicanovic and Radovanovic topscored with 26 points each for Yugoslavia — nothing like the force they once were. Epifanio, 22 points, and Sibillo, 20, were Spain's top scorers.

The Yugoslavs built up an early lead which the Spaniards could not bridge even after a late rally. Also the east Europeans strong defense proved a strong factor in its triumph.

The Soviet coach played his starters very little against the Colombians. Vladimir Tatchenko, the 7-foot-4 star, never took the court and watched from the sidelines as his teammates giving the Colombians a thrashing.

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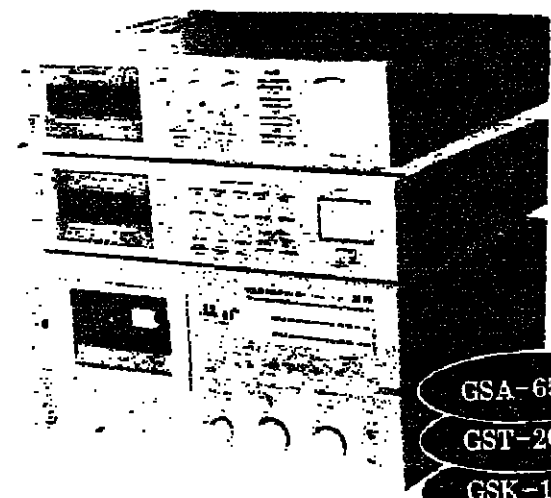
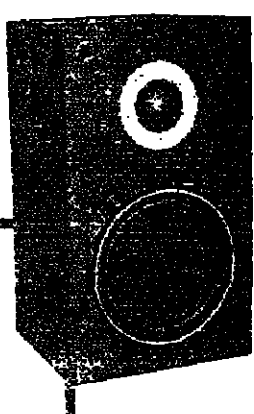
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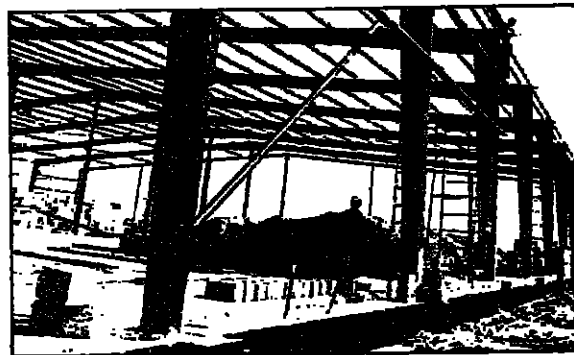
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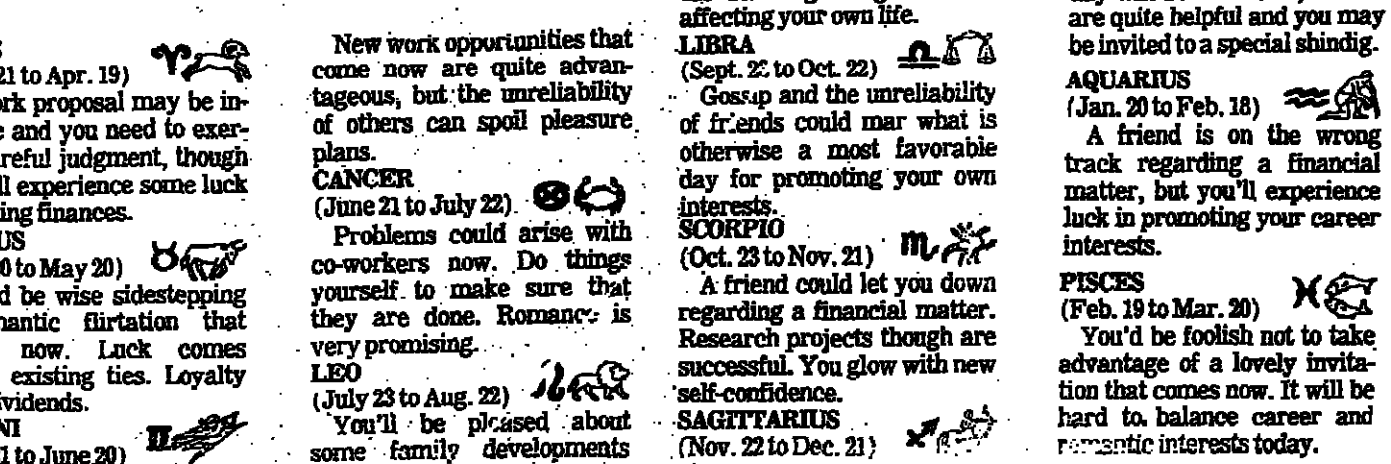
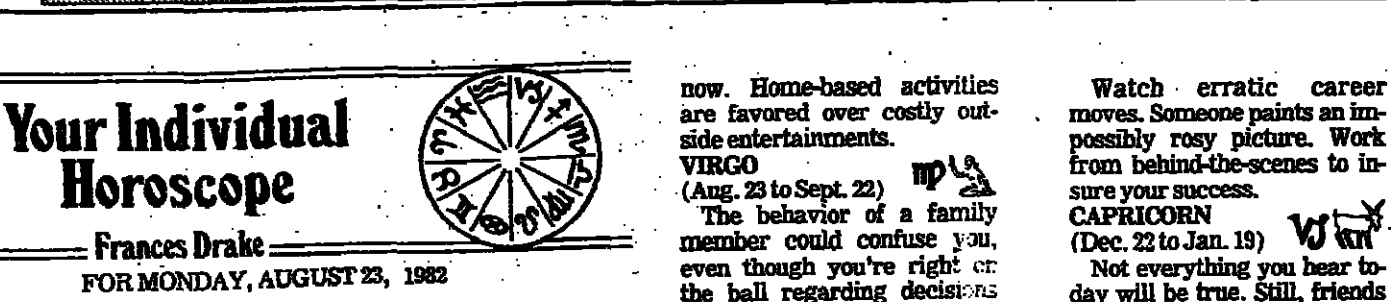
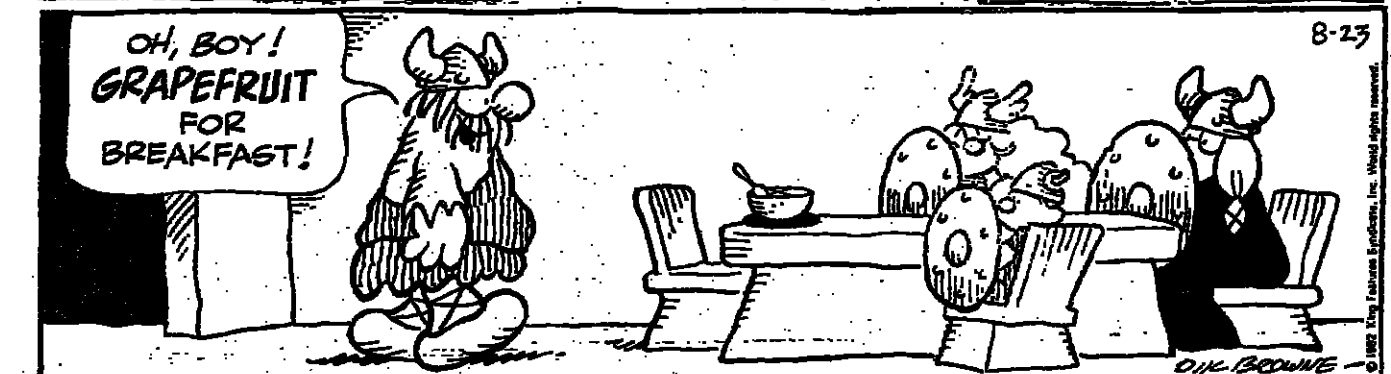
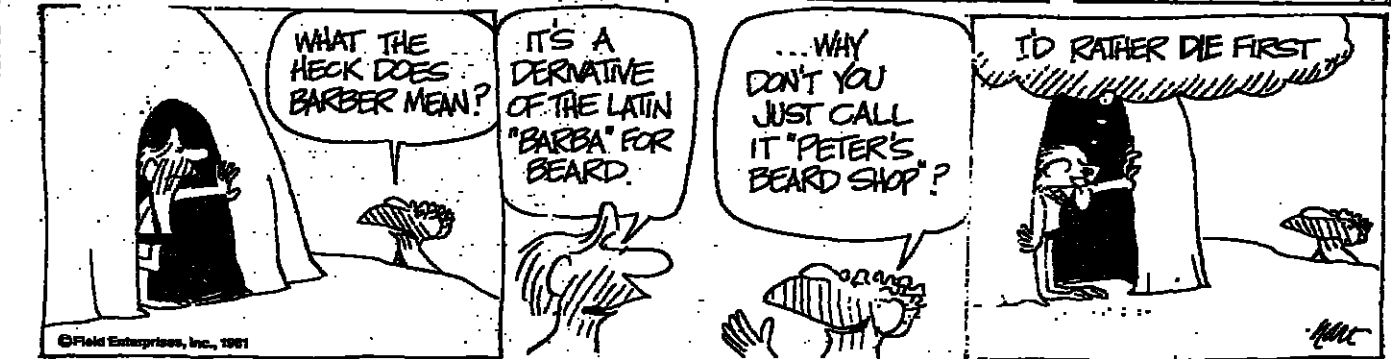
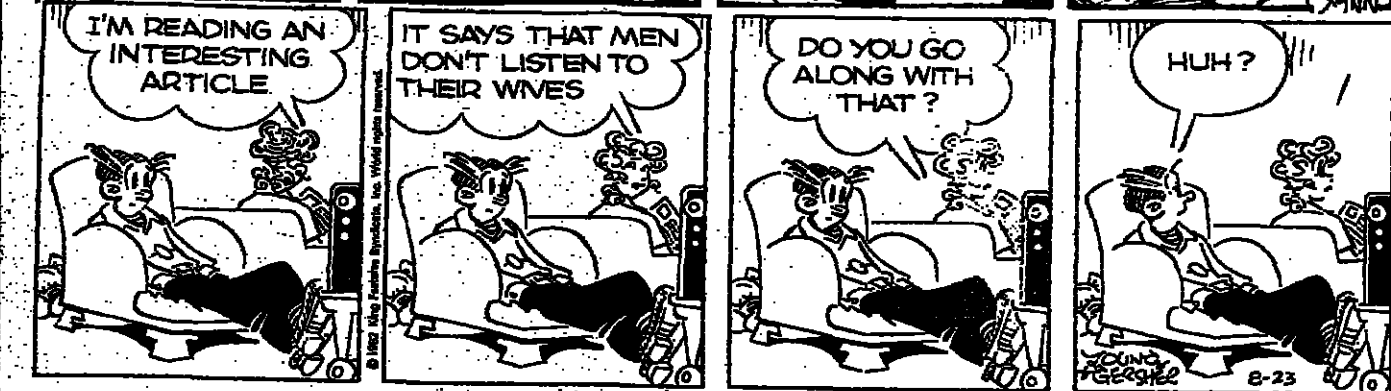
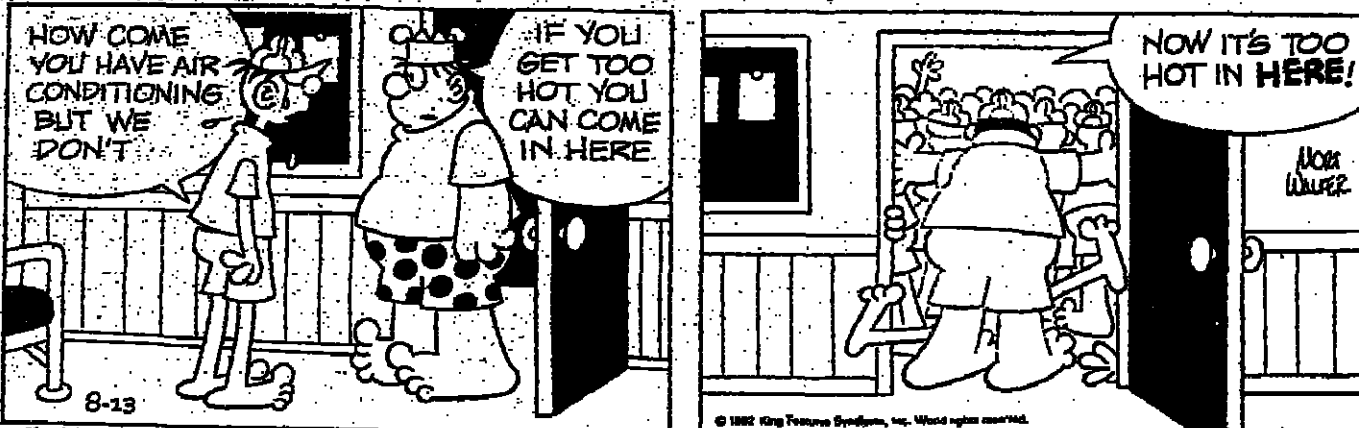
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arab news Calendar

TV Programs

Saudi Arabia

4:30 Opening Quran
- Cartoons
- Children's Program
- Modern Mathematics
- Religious Program
- Local Program
- English News
- Film
- Arabic News
- Daily Arabic Series
- Selected Series
- Free Style Wrestling
- English News

Dhahran

4:00 Children's Show/
Cartoons
4:37 Vision On/Drips and
Drops
4:59 George/George on the
Roads
5:23 Survival/Deer in
Hiding
5:47 The Hoymooners/
Men from Space
6:19 The Rounders
6:17 Telford's Change/
Hold on to the Post
6:04 Classic Playhouse/
Uncle Vanya
10:00 News

Bahrain Channel 4

4:00 Quran
- Religious Talk
- 4200 Program Preview
- 4200 Cartoons
- 5:00 Children's Series
- 5:00 Disney's Trail

6:30 Target the Impossible

(Anime)
7:00 Daily Arabic Series
8:00 Arabic News
8:30 Local Musical Program
9:30 Tomorrow's Programs
10:00 Daily Arabic Series
10:25 Arabic Series

Bahrain Channel 5F

6:00 Program Preview
6:05 Cartoons
6:30 African Albums
7:30 Greenhouse
7:00 News
7:30 Greenhouse
8:00 Amazing Animals
8:45 Wrestling
9:20 Film, Followed
by News Summary

DUBAI Channel 10

2:00 Holy Quran
2:30 Religious Talk
3:00 Cartoons
3:30 Children's Program
4:00 Arabic Series
5:00 Abbott & Costello
6:00 Religious Series
6:50 The Quran Explained
7:15 Local News
8:00 Sharvi Talk
9:00 Comedy Series
10: World News
10:30 Daily Religious Series
11:15 Feature Film
12:30 News Summary
1:00 Arabic Feature Film
3:00 Clootdown

DUBAI Channel 33

5:10 The Ten
5:30 Gossip Bus
6:00 Think of a Number
6:30 Documentary
7:00 House Calls
7:30 And Mother Makes 3
Sorry I'm a Stranger
7:50 Islamic Horizons
8:00 Local News
8:10 Wild World West
9:05 Fall Guy/Master
10:00 World News
10:30 Calisto
11:50 Hawaii Five-O

QATAR

6:00 Quran
6:05 Religious Talk
6:15 Cartoons
6:45 Educational Program
7:30 Series
7:45 Hart to Hart
8:00 Comedy Series
9:00 News
9:15 News in Focus
9:20 Series
9:45 Camera's '82

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International

الرياض ٢٠١٤

S. Africa to probe report of operation inside Zimbabwe

PRETORIA, Aug. 22 (R) — South Africa has ordered an immediate investigation into a report by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that three White South African soldiers were killed in a clash with a Zimbabwean Army unit.

But the South African defense force chief, Gen. Constand Viljoen, said in announcing this Saturday night that no operations had been authorized inside neighboring Zimbabwe.

Mugabe said in Harare Saturday that three South Africans were part of a group which had set up a base inside Zimbabwe and that the rest of the group had fled after the clash last Wednesday at Sengwe near the border with Mozambique.

He said the incident — the first reported between Zimbabwean and South African troops since Zimbabwe became independent in 1980 — showed "a development in South Africa's program of destabilization ... aimed at Zimbabwe."

Last Thursday the Zimbabwe government said troops had been sent to the borders with Mozambique and South Africa to repel anti-Mozambican guerrillas crossing into Zimbabwe to look for food.

In his statement Gen. Viljoen said: "It is not policy to respond to Prime Minister Mugabe through the media since no complaint has been received through official channels. There were, however, no operations."

ZAPU proposal develops snags

HARARE, Aug. 22 (R) — A proposal by Zimbabwe's opposition ZAPU party for talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF Party has hit a snag, political sources here say.

Relations between the parties, former guerrilla allies in the Rhodesian Civil War, have been marred recently by government accusations that ZAPU is responsible for a spate of violence, particularly in Matabeleland, in which at least 30 persons have died in the past five months.

The sources say Mugabe wants ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo to denounce publicly unrest in the southern province and urge people to cooperate with the government before any talks. But Nkomo, whose political power base is in Matabeleland, prefers a meeting before such action, the sources add.

ZAPU's proposal for talks followed an emergency party meeting last Sunday, which said Zimbabwe's stability was threatened because of tension between the parties. Nkomo declined comment Saturday and aides at his Bulawayo residence said he was prepared to speak only if there were news from the capital.

A ZANU-PF Party official said this week Mugabe was considering the talks proposal. But the party has yet to make a promised statement. A meeting between the party leaders on Aug. 1 lowered the political temperature promoting a generally conciliatory mood, but violence continued last week.

Troops reported killing four dissidents in Matabeleland, and a member of the security forces and one dissident were wounded in separate clashes. Dissidents robbed three buses on the road to the Victoria Falls resort, where six tourists abducted almost a month ago are still missing.

authorized in Zimbabwe. South Africa's stated policy is to act only against terrorist organizations which threaten the lives of innocent civilians and peace and order in our country."

"Nevertheless an immediate investigation has been ordered by the government following the Mugabe statement and should any undisputed behavior prove to be true it will be dealt with in accordance with the seriousness of it. An investigation such as this would be greatly assisted should the Zimbabwean government communicate openly all their information on a government-to-government level."

Mugabe claimed that from papers and equipment found on the bodies the soldiers were prepared for action in Zimbabwe, probably sabotage. Other black members and white members of the group fled in the clash, leaving behind both East and West bloc armaments and radio sets, he said.

Zimbabwe police have detained at least 20 blacks and whites since independence for allegedly being spies or saboteurs for South Africa. But this is the first time Mugabe has said south African troops had actually infiltrated his country.

Mugabe's statement followed an announcement last week by his minister of state for security, Emmerson Mnangagwa, that troops had been strung along the 800-mile border with Mozambique to prevent incursions by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance. The resistance, which Mozambique's Marxist government says is armed, trained and supplied by South Africa, is fighting an escalating guerrilla war to install a pro-Western leadership. South Africa denies links with the movement.

The bodies of the whites were laid out in a Harare hospital Sunday where they were inspected by journalists and diplomats.

Chun sees role for Africa, Asia

LAGOS, Aug. 22 (AFP) — Africa and Asia will play leading roles in history in the coming century now they are no longer continents of "subjugation, poverty and chaos," South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan said Sunday.

Chun told reporters as he left the Nigerian capital for Gabon, after a three-day visit here, that he hoped his visit would open the way to greater African and Asian cooperation.

A joint statement noted that Chun's talks with President Shehu Shagari had focused on exchanges of experts in agricultural, scientific and technological areas, in order to increase bilateral cooperation.

The two leaders condemned South Africa for occupying Namibia and repeated their support for the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Namibian nationalist movement. The statement said world leaders must ensure that Namibia would be independent by the end of this year.

The two presidents condemned apartheid and called for a total boycott of South Africa. They expressed hopes that global negotiations for a new world economic order would soon take place. Chun, accompanied by his wife and a 160-strong delegation has visited Kenya, and will also travel to Senegal after his trip to Gabon.



RUN FOR COVER: Warsaw citizens run away from Victory Square after riot police started chasing them away with water cannons Saturday.

Police violence, Sikh unrest cloud India's political scene

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (R) — Outbursts of police lawlessness in Bombay and violence in the state of Punjab are clouding Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's political horizon at a time when her government's international prestige is high.

On the international front, India's reputation in the nonaligned movement has been enhanced by the emergence of New Delhi as the most likely venue for the 97-member movement's next summit. It was originally scheduled for Baghdad next month but that venue has been cast in doubt by the Iran-Iraq war.

Mrs. Gandhi returned this month from a highly successful fence-mending visit to the United States and is due to go to the Soviet Union next month, showing that India is courted by both superpowers. But all this, and her hefty parliamentary majority, may offer scant comfort to the prime minister as she surveys a ragged political scene in states controlled by her Congress (I) Party.

Last week police and their supporters went on the rampage in India's largest commercial center, Bombay, after the local state government took action against their union leaders who were demanding better pay and conditions. Army and paramilitary troops crushed the disorder but not before it had unnerved many Indians and focused attention on urban tensions.

Mrs. Gandhi visits Mauritius today

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (AFP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will leave here Monday for official visits to Mauritius and Mozambique, with a formal stopover in the Seychelles on the way home next Saturday.

The neutralization of the Indian Ocean — a point on which her hosts agree — will be one of the themes of her talks, an official spokesman said here Saturday. Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Mauritius will be the first by a head of state since the installation in June of Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth's leftist government.

India fully supports the progressive and nonaligned policies of the Mauritian government and backs Mauritian efforts to recover the Chagos Archipelago, the spokesman said. The Chagos — including Diego Garcia Island where the United States has leased space from Britain and built a major air-naval base — were detached from Mauritius before Britain granted independence in 1968. U.S. patrol planes based on Diego Garcia monitor Soviet fleet operations in the Indian Ocean.

Mrs. Gandhi will reaffirm India's total opposition to any military presence in the Indian Ocean, the spokesman said.

The Indian premier will arrive Wednesday in Maputo, where she will be the guest of Mozambican President Samora Machel, who visited India last April. Mrs. Gandhi will speak out in favor of immediate indepen-

den for Namibia, the Southwest African territory administered by South Africa, the spokesman said.

Affirming support for the "front line" states confronting South Africa, the spokesman said Mrs. Gandhi would meet in Maputo with Indian diplomats representing New Delhi in four of those states — Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi and Zimbabwe. India could offer to help modernize and expand the port of Maputo, according to informed sources here.

Nairobi fire hits 4,000
NAIROBI, Aug. 22 (AFP) — Nearly 4,000 persons were left without shelter when a huge fire swept through their wooden and cardboard dwellings in the Nairobi shanty town of Mathare Valley early Sunday, the Kenya News Agency reported. The fire was said to have been started by a paraffin lamp at about 2 a.m. when most of the residents were asleep.

It took a combined force of the Nairobi city fire brigade and the Kenya Army fire fighters over three hours to extinguish the blaze.

A nursery school, health clinic and a local office of Kenya's sole political party KANU (Kenya African National Union) were all destroyed. Mathare Valley, one of Nairobi's most populated poor areas, is prone to fires because most of the homes there are of timber and cardboard.

Arab amendment raps satellite surveillance

VIENNA, Aug. 22 (Agencies) — A United Nations conference on outer space (Unispace) passed an Arab amendment to its final report denouncing the use of surveillance satellites against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The amendment, which did not name Israel, said "many delegates denounce the wrongful use of space techniques, such as surveillance satellites, in cases of military conflict and condemn the aggression committed against Lebanon." It was proposed by Algeria and supported by Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Libya, Tunisia, Sudan, Egypt and Iraq.

The amendment also denounced "the barbarous massacres committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese civilian populations."

Delegates also expressed "grave concern" over the danger of an arms race in outer space. The issue was the most hotly debated item which was not on the original agenda of the two-week conference.

As a result, the U.S. delegation initially insisted that military aspects should not be discussed by the meeting, but under apparent pressure from a host of Third World and nonaligned nations, relented for what U.N. chief delegate James M. Beggs said was a "change of position."

"We share those concerns" with the other countries, the administrator of NASA said, signaling U.S. support of relevant paragraphs in the final report.

A series of political squabbles delayed progress of plenary debates. Two such issues were ironed out with the help of conference President Wilibald Pahr, the Austrian foreign minister, earlier in the day.

Another paragraph in which the conference "noted" the concerns of the "group of 77" about the "arms race in outer space, direct

Japanese draw Hong Kong ire

HONG KONG, Aug. 22 (AFP) — Hong Kong students have so far collected 300,166 signatures for a protest against newly revised Japanese history textbooks which minimize Japanese aggressive intentions before and during World War II.

A rally is also planned at Victoria Park here on Sept. 18 to mark the "918" incident of Sept. 18, 1931, when Japanese militarists, fearing China might grow too strong, engineered the "Mukden incident" to occupy Manchuria.

The students will petition the Japanese consulate here Monday and Tuesday with the signatures. Hong Kong students have also launched a drive to boycott Japanese goods on Sept. 18 and 19.

The Japanese textbook revisions have raised a storm of protest in Asia. According to a Hong Kong student delegation which has just returned from Tokyo, the Japanese public does not like them any more than their Asian neighbors.

television broadcasting and remote sensing," were adopted by consensus as were the other 430 paragraphs of the final report.

The paragraphs of the report dealing directly with the militarization of outer space were adopted by consensus only after a 15-member group of "friends of the president" reached a compromise formula following a three-day effort.

In the consensus wording, the extension of an arms race into outer space is a matter of grave concern to the international community. "It is detrimental to humanity as a whole and, therefore, should be prevented. All nations, in particular those with major space capabilities, are urged to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space and to refrain from any action contrary to that aim."

Another contentious issue was the use by all nations of the so-called geostationary orbit — an orbit 35,800 kilometers directly above the Equator, which is the only one capable of providing continuous contact with ground stations via a single satellite.

Equatorial countries of Latin America and Africa said that the orbit was located within their air space but failed to convince the majority of 94 delegations represented at the conference.

N. Korea alleges germ warfare

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (AFP) — North Korea charged Sunday that bacteriological warfare experts of the defunct Japanese Imperial Army are preparing for germ warfare against the Korean people with their "U.S. imperialist allies."

North Korea's official Central News Agency (KCNA), monitored here, added that it was an open secret that bacteriological warfare carried out by the United States in the Korean War in the 1950s was prepared with the backing of the Japanese.

A virus of "epidemic hemorrhagic fever" was now being spread by the United States, using the South Korean people as guinea pigs and nursed by the "notorious bacteriological Unit 731" of the former Japanese aggression army," KCNA said.

Many members of the former Japanese Unit 731 were now making a study of bacteriological weapons at Unit 406, a bacteriological weapon laboratory of the U.S. armed forces at Sagamiara on the western outskirts of Tokyo, in an attempt to "realize their old anachronistic dream," according to KCNA.

KCNA made the allegation in a commentary on a recent Japanese television documentary film on the former Unit 731 biochemical warfare team. It quoted the Japanese TV program as saying that during World War II at least 3,000 Koreans and Chinese were killed by the Japanese Army through experiments in bacteriological warfare.

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Amsterdam	11	51	18	64	cloudy
Athens	23	73	34	93	clear
Bahrain	30	86	37	99	clear
Bangkok	27	81	31	88	clear
Beirut	23	73	28	82	clear
Brisbane	12	54	20	68	cloudy
Buenos Aires	11	51	20	68	cloudy
Cairo	13	55	15	59	clear
Casablanca	21	70	34	93	clear
Caracas	18	64	27	81	cloudy
Chicago	14	57	25	77	cloudy
Dublin	11	51	18	64	rain
Frankfurt	9	48	19	66	cloudy
Geneva	8	46	19	66	clear
Helsinki	10	50	17	63	clear
Hong Kong	27	81	32	90	clear
Jakarta	24	75	32	90	cloudy
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	32	90	rain
London	15	59	20	68	cloudy
Los Angeles	24	75	33	96	cloudy
Madrid	15	59	30	86	cloudy
Manila	23	73	31	88	cloudy
Miami	28	82	30	87	cloudy
Montreal	10	50	21	70	cloudy
Moscow	18	64	26	79	cloudy
New Delhi	25	77	33	91	cloudy
New York	20	68	24	75	clear
Nicosia	23	73	38	100	clear
Ottawa	7	45	20	68	clear
Paris	14	57	22	72	clear
Peking	22	72	32	90	clear
Rio de Janeiro	12	54	32	90	rain
Rome	22	72	30	86	rain
San Francisco	11	52	19	66	clear
Seoul	21	70	28	82	clear
Singapore	23	73	29	84	rain
Stockholm	9	48	17	63	clear
Sydney	9	48	19	66	clear
Taipei	26	79	35	95	clear
Tokyo	26	79	33	91	clear
Toronto	12	54	23	73	cloudy
Vancouver	13	55	21	70	clear
Vienna	17	63	28	82	clear

PORTS AUTHORITY
PUBLIC NOTICE
Jeddah Islamic Port
CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

THE JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT ANNOUNCES THAT ITS PREVIOUS EXCHANGE TELEPHONE NUMBERS HAVE BEEN CHANGED. THE NEW NUMBER IS:

647-1200
(17 Lines)

THIS MEASURE AIMS AT IMPROVING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

ملكو من الملوك